W. H. PERRY,
Hardware,
Stoves and
Tinware.
42 JOHNSON ST.

# Victoria Daily Times.

Our Motto.
Not 'How Cheap,' but 'How Good'
Good goods sold cheap and purity guaranteed.
P. P. P.—36 Government St.; always open.

VOL. 18 VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1893. No. 305

XMAS PRESENTS

FOR EVERYBODY.

If you want an elegant present, not expensive, we can suit you.

Davidson Bros.,

The largest, best and cheapest Jewelry firm in the city. Open until 10 o'clock each evening.

116

Waterproofs and Jackets

WILL ARRIVE BY TO-DAY'S STEAMER
.....AT THE.....

WESTSIDE

Direct from the Manufacturers.

These garments were shipped in good time to arrive for our holiday trade, but were delayed en route. Customers who have waited so long will please call to morrow and make their selection.

Also Mousquetaire Suede Gloves, 8 to 30 butt. length Umbrellas for Ladies and Gentlemen; Embroidered Cambric Handkerchiefs, and Cashmere Hosiery.

PRICES RIGHT.

J. Hutcheson & Co.

A FEW PLUMS.

BOYS' OVERCOATS $1.50 up. Boys' and Men's Gum Coats $1.75. Only a few left at this price; good value at $2.50. Men's good strong pants $2 a pair. Another case of Leather Coats arrived yesterday.

SEALERS wanting a first-class outfit can get it here. Our prices may be higher in this line than others, but our goods are better—and cheaper in the end.

GILMORE & McCANDLESS,
35 and 37 Johnson Street

A Happy New Year

MAY YOU LIVE THROUGH MANY OF THEM.

TO live long and happily one must be comfortable. One way to be comfortable is to have a pair of comfortable slippers.

ERSKINE SELLS
COMFORTABLE SLIPPERS.

Call and see his display.

Cor. Government and Johnson Streets.

DO YOU WANT

To get a situation
To hire help
To let a room
To let a house
To buy anything
To sell anything

Then Try a "Times Liner,"

ONE CENT

Per word each insertion.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE—A good 6-year old Horse and harness. A small pony will be accepted as part payment. Apply 230 Fort St. 2t

WANTED—A house and lot on easy terms. Address "Delta," Times office. d29-3

WANTED—A young girl to do housework and help with child. Apply 41 King's Road, Work Estate. 1t

LOST—Irish setter, answers to name of "Sport." Finder will be rewarded on notifying this office. d29-3t

A 1 1-2 MILE RACE WILL TAKE PLACE at the Skating Rink, Broad street, Saturday evening at 9 p.m. between H. Martin of Vancouver and H. Lellevre of Victoria. Skating before and after the race. Admission 25 cents. d29-1t

—THE—

Proposed Theatrical Entertainment

In aid of St. John's Church will be held in the St. John's Schoolroom on Tuesday, January 2nd, at 8:30 p.m.

World's Fair by Lime Light

By Rev. Mr. Scudder, at 1st Presbyterian Church, Wednesday, January 3rd, at 8 o'clock. Admission 25c. Saturday matinee for children, 3 o'clock; admission 10c. d29-4t

(Colonist copy).

Compliments of the Season.

I BEG to thank the Housekeepers and Business Public of the Province of British Columbia for the liberal support they have accorded to the goods of my manufacture during the past year.

Victoria Vinegar and Pickle Works,
JAMES H. FALCONER, Proprietor.
Victoria, Dec. 29.—tf

The Nicola Valley Railway Company.

"NICOLA"

Preliminary Notice.

This company has secured a block of land near the junction of the Coldwater and Nicola rivers for the purpose of a townsite, and so soon as the contract for the work of construction of this railway is entered into it is proposed to lay out this land as a town and place a portion of the lots upon the market.

The ONLY station in the vicinity of the Junction of the Coldwater and Nicola rivers will be placed within the boundaries of this block and the town surrounding it will be called

"NICOLA"

J. W. McFARLAND,
Sec.-Treas.
Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 27th, 1893.

Atlantic Steamship Agency

CHEAP RATES

To or From all European and Foreign Ports

LIST OF ATLANTIC SAILINGS.

(From Halifax.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Allan Line, Laurentian | Jan. 6. |
| Allan Line, Numidian | Jan. 20. |
| Dominion Line, Oregon | Jan. 13. |
| Dominion Line, Labrador | Jan. 27. |
| Beaver Line, Lake Ontario | Jan. 3. |
| Beaver Line, Lake Superior | Jan. 17. |

(From New York.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Cunard Line, Servia | Jan. 6. |
| Cunard Line, Etruria | Jan. 13. |
| White Star Line, Majestic | Jan. 3. |
| White Star Line, Britannic | Jan. 10. |
| American Line, New York | Jan. 3. |
| American Line, Paris | Jan. 10. |
| North Ger. Lloyd, Neckar | Jan. 6. |
| Anchor Line, Devonia | Jan. 3. |
| Red Star Line, Rhynland | Jan. 3. |
| Allan State Line, Norwegian | Jan. 4. |

For cheap rates and all other information apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY,
GEO. McL. BROWN, Gen. Agent.
Dist. Pass. Agt., Vancouver.

# IN HOT PURSUIT

Police Posses Scouring the Country Near Fresno

FOR THE TWO ESCAPED DESPERADOES

Chris Evans and His Fellow Criminal Morell.

Trying to Reach the Sierra Madre—Seen by Several Persons—A Lumber Herder Refuses Them Food—Accomplices of the Felons Being Arrested—Sampson's Flats Evans' Destination.

Fresno, Dec. 29.—Early this morning the police arrested two brothers and their sister, named Hutchison, on suspicion of assisting in the escape of Chris Evans. Immediately after shooting Marshal Morgan Evans and his companion went near the house where the Hutchinsons live, and the girl virtually admitted she had taken a hand in the escape. Morell, Evans' confederate, worked for the proprietor of a merry-go-round last fall, but was discharged for dishonesty, and his name appears on the jail register for a petty offence. There is no road into the mountains that is not guarded. The posses let the plains take care of themselves and headed for the mountain roads. The posses at the west side are guarding the roads leading to the coast range. Constable Warren Hill, who took such an active part in the pursuit of Evans and Sontag, happened to be in Fresno last night and left at once with a posse for Sampson Flat to intercept Evans if he goes there. A report has been received at the sheriff's office that the cart in which Evans and Morell escaped from Fresno has come into Sanger without occupants. This indicates beyond doubt that the men have shaped their course for the Sierra Nevada. The direct road from here to the mountain passes within a mile of Sanger on the north. The men had probably driven opposite Sanger and then turned the horse loose and proceeded on foot. Sanger is 15 miles from Fresno, and about six from the foot of the mountains.

The escape of Evans from the Fresno county jail last night is still the sensation of the hour. Sheriff Scott, who was at the south assisting in running down the Roscoe robbers, was telegraphed about the escape. He started for home, arriving here at 2:40 this morning.

A report comes from Sanger that Evans was seen early this morning going up the King's river lumber company's flume and heading for his old quarters at Sampson's Flats. Were that believed to be Evans' destination the rumor is discredited. No arrests have yet been made. A thick fog prevails, which is favorable to the fleeing criminals. Marshal Morgan is resting easy, his wounds are not thought to be dangerous.

A girl named Lee, who was arrested with the two Hutchinson boys, her half-brothers, in connection with the Evans escape, admitted this morning that her sister-in-law, who left the city last night, was cognizant of the plan to free the outlaw. James Hutchinson, an older brother, is supposed to have gone to join Evans and Morell. W. Walker, a lumber herder on the Moore & Smith flume, who lives 20 miles east of Sanger, reports that he was awakened about three o'clock this morning by men knocking at the door of his cabin. He asked who was there and they said "Chris." They wanted Walker to get up and give them something to eat, but he refused, and they went away. Police are in the neighborhood, having gone there last night. Walker is a trustworthy man.

### Disintegration of the Empire.

London, Dec. 29.—An article appears in the Pall Mall Gazette to-day repudiating assertions made in the United States by Mr. Stead to the effect that England would think no worse of Canada for discriminating against the mother country in trade. Should the United States demand such a course as a condition of reciprocal trade with Canada, such a breach of the imperial compact, the Gazette says, would lead to the disintegration of the empire.

### Atlantic Shipping.

New York, Dec. 29.—Arrived: Gothia, Hamburg; Rotterdam and Geesluade, Rotterdam; Nomadic, Liverpool; Manitoba, London.

### Horsewhipped the Mayor.

Escanaba, Mich., Dec. 29.—Mayor P. M. Peterson of this city was horsewhipped on the principal business street on Wednesday afternoon by Mrs. Victor Siede. The scene was witnessed by scores of people. After he had received a few lashes, Peterson drew a revolver, but this only seemed to give the infuriated woman renewed vigor, for she shouted, "You dare not shoot, you coward." As each word escaped her lips the lash was applied. Peterson had been in the furniture business here for over 12 years, was elected county treasurer in 1888, and is now president of the Scandinavian society of this city. Mrs. Siede is secretary of the local branch of the W. C. T. U. Her husband, who witnessed the whipping, is a clerk in a dry-goods house in Escanaba. The affair has caused intense excitement. Peterson has a wife and several children. He has had Seide and his wife arrested on a charge of assault and battery. Mrs. Siede claims to have a letter from Peterson of a damaging character. The case will be heard in the justice's court on Tuesday.

### Ottawa News.

Ottawa, Dec. 28.—Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, minister of trade and commerce, who recently returned from Australia and Honolulu, says there is no truth in the statement that he visited Honolulu in behalf of the British government in the hope of inducing the royalist party to seek alliance with Great Britain. He did not mention the subject while there.

John Wilson, of New Westminster, B. C., who is interested in the lumber business here, says business is rather dull in British Columbia.

A meeting of the cabinet is again called for this afternoon, when it is understood, petitions on behalf of McGreevey and Connolly will be finally disposed of.

### Immense Interest Involved.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 29.—In the supreme court of Council Bluffs, this morning Judge McGee handed down his decision in the case of the state of Iowa against the Omaha and Council Bluffs Railway and Bridge company of Iowa and the Omaha Railway and Bridge company of Nebraska. Suit was brought several months ago to have the charter of the Iowa corporation forfeited and oust the Nebraska corporation from use of the streets of Council Bluffs for its motor line. In expectation of a decision the court room was well filled. The decision was very long, but closed with the announcement that the company's charter was forfeited to the state with its $3,000,000 of property, including the Missouri river bridge. The attorneys for the defence requested the privilege of filing a supersidas bond to suspend judgment pending appeal to the supreme court, where the case will go. The court said he would suspend the entering of judgment until hearing on the question of a supersidas bond should have been argued.

### Dr. Burtsell's Belief.

New York, Dec. 29.—In an interview with a newspaper reporter yesterday concerning the case of the Rev. Dr. Burtsell, who is now in Rome to defend himself against certain charges, a prominent Roman Catholic layman said: "Dr. Burtsell was ordered to appear before the congregation of the holy office to defend himself in his own proper person. Dr. Burtsell had already written a paper containing his defence of the doctrine of the Henry George Single Tax, which had been condemned by his superior, and had submitted it. It was not satisfactory, else he would not have been commanded to argue his case and sustain his position if he could. My information is that he has signally failed to convince his judges that the doctrine is sound and in accordance with the teachings of the church."

"What will be the effect of an adverse decision upon Dr. Burtsell?"

"Dr. Burtsell can act at liberty to refuse. It will, however, have a decided effect, not only upon him, but also upon others of the clergy who have not espoused his cause. The facts will come out in time."

### Heading Off the Brotherhood.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 29.—Chief Peter M. Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was surprised to-day when U. S. Marshal William C. Haskell called on him and served him with injunction proceedings, begun in the United States circuit court for the eastern district of Wisconsin, by the receivers of the Northern Pacific railway company. Writs of injunction were also served upon A. B. Youngson, I. S. Ingraham, H. C. Hayes and D. Everett, officers of the Brotherhood. The object is to restrain the Brotherhood and others from in any way interfering with the carrying on of the business of the Northern Pacific railway company by its receivers, either by preventing the running of engines and cars, or in any way molesting traffic. Chief Arthur expressed himself as greatly surprised at the legal action taken. He said he knew of no threatened strike on the part of the men, who were awaiting an adjustment of their differences with the receivers in a matter of a new schedule by arbitration. He therefore could not regard the lawsuit in any other light than as a mere precaution.

### C. P. R. Dividend Declared.

Montreal, Dec. 29.—At yesterday's monthly meeting of the C. P. R. directorate a dividend of 5 per cent. per annum for the half year ending December 31st was declared, to be payable after February 17th. This dividend is altogether out of the earnings, the guarantee having expired August last. In the evening party of directors, accompanied by Messrs. Shaughnessy, Drinkwater and Judge Clark left for Quebec to visit the new hotel.

### American News.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 29.—A telegram has been received at the headquarters of the Knights of Labor that General Master Workman Sovereign has been taken ill at Hazelton, Pa., where he had gone on busines of the order. Upon the advice of physicians he was hastily taken home. Prior to his departure for Hazelton he prepared an address denouncing Secretary Carlisle's request in congress asking the authorities to issue two hundred million dollar bonds.

Chicago, ec. 29.—Prendergast has been found guilty. The jury recommended that the prisoner be hanged.

### A Princess as Laundress.

In a sketch of the life of Princess Louise in Miss Annie S. Swan's magazine it is related that when the Princess was in Canada, and was out walking by herself one day, she asked at a cottage for a drink of water. The old woman of the house told her she could go and help herself at the spring, as she was busy ironing her old man's shirt, as he was going to take her to see the Queen's child to-morrow. The Princess proposed that she should finish the shirt while the old woman fetched the water. The compromise was accepted, the shirt was ironed beautifully, and when the old woman heard that it was the Queen's child herself who had done it she declared that the shirt should be locked up and no one should wear it.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Tenders for Stock.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to the 10th January, for the purchase of the stock in trade of S. L. Kelly & Co., consisting of hardware, stoves, fittings, etc. Inspection of the stock and inventory can be had upon application.

Dated this 29th day of December, 1893.

THORNTON FELL,
Solicitor for the Mortgagee.
d29-td

# EIGHTY-FOUR TO-DAY

Great Britain's Grand Old Man Congratulated

BY LIBERALS AND CONSERVATIVES

With Equal Heartiness on His Great Achievement.

Royalty Joins in Happy Wishes—Telegrams and Messages From All Over the World—Premier in Excellent Health—He Attends Strictly to Business as Usual.

London, Dec. 29.—Right Honorable William Ewart Gladstone, premier of the British Empire, is 84 years old to-day, and he is enjoying excellent health. Telegrams and messages and cards of congratulation are pouring in on him from all parts of the world. The Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and prominent members of both the British political parties have tendered their congratulations. Mr. Gladstone after breakfast attended as usual personally to his enormous correspondence, and at noon presided at a meeting of the cabinet. He was deeply affected by the warmth of the greetings and congratulations of his colleagues on entering the house. He received a perfect triumph on the part of the Liberals.

## BRAZIL'S INSURRECTION.

Da Gama's Reply—The Nitherohi and Aquidaban a Massacre.

Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 29.—Admiral da Gama, who is in command of the insurgent fleet in the bay of Rio de Janeiro during the absence of Admiral Mello, when asked on what constitutional grounds the insurrection had been started, replied: "We are not fighting on constitutional grounds; we are fighting against military tyranny." As an instance he cited an election in the Amazon district of four members of the legislative body, all military men, over civilians, because the government threw all its influence in their favor.

Cannonading between the government forts and the forts held by the insurgents is a daily occurrence. Fort Villegagnon, held by the insurgents, has not replied to the fire directed against it with its usual spirit. This is supposed to be due to lack of ammunition.

As a result of several hours' hot firing on the city last week by the insurgent forces in Fort Cobras, one innocent person was killed and two others wounded. The government force replied briskly to the firing, but what loss was inflicted on the insurgents is not known.

On Dec. 1st several of the insurgent launches cruised along the shore of the Saude district and directed a hot fire against spectators who had gathered there through curiosity. Many were killed; the exact number cannot be ascertained, but it is rumored two cartloads were carried off.

Another engagement between the government forces and the insurgent vessels is imminent. American warships are under orders to be ready to move out of range of fire at an hour's notice.

A dispatch received by insurgent sympathizers here conveys the information that the dynamite cruiser Nitherohi has left Pernambuco, her destination being the island of Fernando de Noronha, 125 miles off the eastern extremity of Brazil. Her object is to meet the torpedo boat that is expected from Europe. It is asserted in some quarters that Mello, on board his flagship, the Aquidaban, has also gone there, but from the best information obtainable it is learned that she is still far at the south of Rio de Janeiro. The troops which promised to come from Rio Grande do Sul to invest the capital have not appeared. It is more than likely their services are required there.

The defence of Bage against insurgent attacks is meeting with high encomiums from military authorities here.

It is reported the government have negotiated a loan, based upon deposits amounting to over $12,500,000 held in the bank of emission, to secure circulation.

American naval officers here say the insurgent ships are not half manned and that the forces on several of the islands held by the insurgents are short-handed.

Montevideo, Dec. 29.—News from Rio is that the captains of British vessels in the harbor have cabled to Lord Rosebery a petition asking for protection. They censure Minister Wyndham and Capt. Lang for failure to afford them sufficient aid in discharging and loading cargoes. The foreign ministers, at a meeting held on Thursday, refused to grant Admiral Saldanha da Gama's request that the insurgents be accorded belligerent rights.

New York, Dec. 29.—Capt. McFarlane, of the steamer Rasil, which arrived this morning from Brazilian ports, reports little news of importance and not much excitement at the ports at which he touched. He left Para on Nov. 25th and all was quiet there. At Maranhao soldiers were parading daily with their guns. There were no war ships there or at Para. The people of Para were afraid to talk openly for fear of the government. The town was quiet and the people apparently very apathetic. American newspapers are eagerly sought after in the hope of hearing news from Rio, which government supervision of dispatches prevents reaching Para.

### Fare to San Francisco.

San Francisco, Dec. 29.—The Pacific Coast Steamship Company to-day announces its Midwinter rates. They are about one-half off all round. From Puget Sound ports (including Victoria) and return, $25.

## AIGUES-MORTE MASSACRE.

**Enquiry Into the Killing of the Italians Last Summer.**

Angouleme, France, Dec. 28.—At the trial to-day of the prisoners accused of participating in the attack on Aug. 16th on the Italian laborers employed at the Aigues-Morte salt works, when ten men were killed and 26 wounded, a number of witnesses testified that one of the prisoners named Constant fired at the Italians, who had been thrown into a pit. Constant denies that he did this. Buffat, another of the prisoners, admits that he struck some of the Italians, but pleads in extenuation that he was drunk and everybody was hitting them. Lautier, still another of the accused, admits that he took part in the attack upon the Italians, and that he stoned a number of them who had been driven to bay against the door of a house, which the occupants refused to open. Gendarme Richard said that the prisoners were to blame for the massacre. One of them, named Vidal, savagely bludgeoned the Italians, and it seemed as though he wanted to crush them to jelly.

Police Captain Cabley described his arrival at Aigues-Morte after a ride of 40 miles on horseback. He found the Frenchmen besieging the Italians in a bakery. He had not succeeded in drawing off the attack until next morning, fearing that a band of the attackers were going to Fangouseau, a suburb of Aigues-Morte, he went there on horseback at full speed and helped 150 Italians to fortify themselves in a barn against the Frenchmen. The latter broke through the police lines and tore the roof off the barn, it being found impossible to force the doors. When the roof was off the Frenchmen threw tiles and large stones upon the Italians within, wounding many of them. News was then received that a number of Italians were arriving at Peiques and that they were coming to the relief of their countrymen. The captain then sent a policeman to telephone for the soldiers, but the officer found that the telephone and telegraph wires had been cut. The situation was becoming extremely critical, and the captain parleyed with both sides. He finally persuaded the Frenchmen to let the Italians leave peaceably. He then left, thinking the affair had quieted down, but as he neared the village of Quarantine he found that a band of 300 men was arriving from Aigues-Morte. These men were armed with rifles and bludgeons and pitchforks, and also carried fifes and drums.

The band attacked the Italians returning from Fangouseau. The latter attempted to flee, but were caught by the attacking party and a butchery followed. When an Italian fell, if he still breathed, the first Frenchman who passed him would strike him on the head with a bludgeon until the man was dead. The crowd tried to intimidate the witness. He then ordered his men to fire into the air with their revolvers. The crowd responded with cries of: "You assassins of your countrymen!" The gendarmes themselves were threatened. The mob was finally held at bay, and the police escorted the uninjured and some of the injured Italians to a place of security. The police then returned to the scene of the attack and picked up 70 dead and 21 wounded Italians. The captain concluded his testimony by saying: "In my opinion the assailants intended to kill outright several Italians. One of the latter, while trying to get out of a deep ditch into which he had been thrown, was kicked back and bit on the head with bludgeons by men on the bank." At this point the court adjourned.

**Reined by Persecution.**

Chicago, Dec. 29.—The vicissitudes as well as the pains and pleasures of political life are strikingly illustrated in the announcement that the position of private confidential secretary to Mayor John P. Hopkins, who will fill out the unexpired term of Chicago's murdered chief executive, Carter Harrison, has been offered to Edward M. Lahiff, a journalist of this city whose name is a household word among the nationalists of Erin's Isle. It is only a few years since that he occupied a cell adjoining that of the late Charles Stuart Parnell in Kilmainham jail, having been incarcerated for his nationalist proclivities at the instance of Secretary Foster, better known as Buckshot Foster, and who, with the illustrious leader of the home rule party, has passed into the great unknown. In those days young Lahiff, who was not out of his teens, was known from one end of the country to the other for his ardent advocacy of the national cause, as well as for his abilities in eluding the government officers, who were constantly on his track with the expectation of bringing about his arrest at the national meetings that had been interdicted and placed under the ban of Dublin castle. They were finally successful in their effort, but the only result of his incarceration was to increase his popularity across the Irish channel and to make his name known throughout the United Kingdom. With the death of Parnell, to whom he was particularly devoted, he came to the United States and joined the small colony of his compatriots that is prominently and actively identified with the journalistic profession of New York.

**The Great Race.**

New York, Dec. 28.—The annual meeting of the American Jewish Historical Society, which has for its object the preservation of papers, portraits and other data relating to the Hebrew race, opened at Columbia college yesterday with Oscar S. Straus presiding. The annual report was of interest from the fact that it set forth that under recent changes in the constitution the executive officers had admitted to membership any members of other denominations. The convention will be in session for several days.

**A Demented Bridegroom.**

New York, Dec. 28.—Rev. Dr. Samuel Lewis, a young Rabbi, from Charleston, S.C., was transferred this morning from Bellevue hospital to Bloomingdale insane asylum. He had suddenly shown signs of dementia while on his wedding trip, and his pretty bride had hurried him back to this city to have him treated by specialists. Mrs. Lewis herself was nearly wild with excitement when her honeymoon came to an abrupt end. Dr. Lewis was not at all violent, but he had the delusion that he was being persecuted and that a conspiracy was being formed to kill him. Mrs. Lewis listened tearfully to his ravings, unable at first to understand the change in his manner. When told by his physicians that his mind had given way she immediately notified her relatives that she was coming back to them. Dr. Lewis was taken to the insane asylum at Bellevue hospital to-day, but has since been removed to more comfortable quarters at Bloomingdale. His marriage occurred just one week ago. His bride was Miss Clara Ury. Dr. and Mrs. Lewis spent last Tuesday night at the Hotel Savoy, and started for the south on the following morning, intending to take a brief vacation before Dr. Lewis resumed his labors in Charleston.

**The Brazilian War.**

Washington, Dec. 28.—With the departure of the monitor Miantonomoh today from New York for Hampton Roads, interest in the Brazilian situation from a naval standpoint was given an impetus. Secretary Herbert said this afternoon that the monitor has received orders to proceed to Norfolk and that she would there await further instructions. No order for Rio has been sent her commander, the secretary said. While at Norfolk and Hampton Roads, the Miantonomoh's men will be exercised in seamanship and gunnery practice. The Miantonomoh will be ordered to Rio unless something unforeseen occurs. She is all ready for a long sea voyage. The trip to Rio, including stoppages for coal, will take about 35 days, allowing the vessel's speed at eight knots an hour.

Philadelphia, Dec. 28.—Major Julius Rhodes, of Elmira, N. Y., who is enlisting men for Peixoto's army, has an agent in this city enrolling recruits. The agent is Harry Tatchell, formerly a sergeant in the British army and he claims to have secured a number of men who want to fight for the Brazilian government. Tatchell says he intends to enlist about 35 men here, or rather take them to Brazil where the actual oath of enlistment will be administered. They are to receive $50 a month, and rations, and are not to expect a pension in case of injuries. When the company is formed it will be known as "Rhodes' Independent Shooters." Only sober men who have seen service will be taken. Major Rhodes was formerly in the United States army; but latter has been a pension attorney at Washington.

Buenos Ayres, Dec. 28.—The latest reports from Rio de Janeiro are to the effect that the city is being violently bombarded. A number of persons have been killed by shots from the insurgent vessels. Heavy firing is returned from the government forts. All the shops are closed.

**More Orderly Than Usual.**

London, Dec. 29.—The records of the police courts of this and other commercial and industrial centres show that the number of arrests during the Christmas holidays were less in the aggregate than in any similar period for twenty years. This showing is regarded as remarkable in view of the fact that in times of depression the working classes as an almost invariable rule seek relief from the cares of the present and also seek hope for the future in the flowing bowl.

**Evans Breaks Jail.**

Fresno, Dec. 28.—Ben Scott was in charge of the jail about 6:30 to-night, when a man named Ed. Martel, a waiter, brought convict Evans his dinner. He was in the jail about 15 minutes. Evans had asked to be removed from his cell to the large central enclosure. Scott went and unlocked the door, when Martell presented a pistol and told him to open the doors. Scott thought he was joking, and did not make any attempt to open the door, but Chris Evans, who has always been a pretty good friend of Scott's, stepped up and pulled a gun out of his pocket and said: "That's right Ben; throw up your hands." Then Martell gave him a push. Scott opened the door and Martell went with him, and Evans followed about six feet behind, walking down to the outer door, and Evans said to Ben Scott, "Hold up your hands while we search you." Martell searched him while Evans held a gun on him. Scott asked them to wait till he had locked the door, Evans said "yes, all we want is to get out of here." Scott's story is substantially: "I locked the door and they walked me a block and a half towards Mariposa street to the alley between O and P streets, and as we went along we came across another man and Evans told him in a threatening manner to come along with us. The fellow we picked up was so frightened he could not walk and we had to carry him and I was afraid he would shoot both of us if we did not bring him. When we got to an alley this man started running and left us. Evans told me (Scott) to walk away but not to run and I said I am not running and walked away. Evans fired a shot at me presumably to incite respect for him, so I stepped back to the side of the fence, which is in the shadow, and then turned and ran down town and gave the alarm."

The delivery was effected just after Under Sheriff Berry had left for his dinner, everything was supposed to be quiet and secure. This had been the custom at the jail. It seems that Mrs. Evans had ordered Evans' dinner from two or three restaurants outside, that being a privilege accorded to Evans because of his invalid condition. Two at least of the restaurants are known which sent dinner this evening. Joseph Stock is proprietor of one. He returned with the dinner in his basket, as Evans had already had his meal. There was great excitement in town to-night. People gathered on Mariposa street to discuss the news. Numerous posses were rapidly formed and dispatched from the sheriff's office in every direction, some on horseback, some in carriages and some on foot. They started within an hour after the escape.


**No Cure, No Pay.**

Men who are weak, nervous, broken down; men who suffer from the effects of disease, over-work, worry, from the follies of youth or the excesses of manhood; men who have failed to find a cure, **do not despair, do not give up!** Forty years experience has proved that Dr. Clarke's celebrated method of treatment can be depended on with absolute certainty to effect a permanent cure. So confident am I, that it will cure even the worst cases, that I am willing to let you deposit the **money in your local bank** to be paid me *after you are cured* and not until then; this makes you *absolutely* safe. If unable to call, send for **free Question List and be cured at Home.**

Everything sent sealed, secure from exposure.

Call or address, naming this paper

Dr. J. D. CLARKE, Mor ll Block, Detroit, Michigan


## AMERICAN NEWS NOTES

**Daily Chronicle of Events in the Great Republic.**

Philadelphia, Dec. 28.—Wellington Bryant, M.D., national secretary of the National Citizens' Rights Council (colored), has issued an address from this city to the members of that organization and the negroes in general of the United States, calling attention to the passage of the act by the Georgia legislature prescribing punishment for mob violence, which has been signed by Governor Northen, and concluded the address as follows: "Let our people, with manly courage, with reliance in God, and firm confidence in the patriotism and justice of American law and order, continue to appeal to the better class until mob lynchings and burnings will no longer disgrace our nation."

Washington, Dec. 28.—Chairman Wilson of the Ways and Means committee has had prepared a statement showing the quantities and values of imported merchandise for 1892 and 1893, and also the rates of duties paid for these years, together with the rates proposed by his bill and the estimated revenues under his bill based upon like importations. The duty received under the McKinley bill for the year 1892 was $173,098,471. The duty estimated under the Wilson bill for a like period would have been $107,690,170, making an estimated decrease per annum of $65,408,301. The total duty received under the McKinley bill law for 1893 was $198,473,451. The duty estimated under the Wilson law for a like period would be $$122,665,698—an estimated decrease of $75,807,784.

Chicago, Dec. 29.—The congressional inspection of the Lake Michigan and Mississippi canal, which is to furnish an outlet for the sewage of Chicago, which was to have taken place to-day, has been indefinitely postponed. The channel is now under construction between Joliet and this city, a total of nearly 40 miles, and the estimated cost when completed is in the neighborhood of $30,000,000. One-seventh of this sum has already been expended.

Hurley, Wis., Dec. 29.—The indications now are that operations at the Montreal mines will be resumed within two weeks. This will set several thousand men on both sides of the river at work and will greatly diminish the need for philanthropic effort in this direction. So far the contributions from outside have been sufficiently liberal to obviate any suffering or want of food, and the donations of clothing have been more than sufficient for present necessities.

**American Money.**

New York, Dec. 28.—Business at the Stock Exchange was less active to-day; the sales of stocks amounting to 249,500 shares. At the start the market was irregular, some stocks showing moderate gains, others being slightly lower. General Electric was pounded down from 33 1-2 to 31 3-4. The general market, however, did not respond to this break, and in fact moved up 1-4 to 1 3-8 per cent. Western Union, Lake Shore, Burlington & Quincy and St. Paul led the upward movement. Even General Electric rallied 23 1-4 to 34 1-2. The rise brought out long stock and "bears" also put out fresh short lines. Louisville & Nashville was taken in hand and forced down 4 1-8 to 39 3-4. It is now generally believed that the February dividend will not be obtained. Atchison dropped nearly two points to 12. Union Pacific sold down 1-4 to 16 5-8 on rumors that Oregon Navigation will be taken from the system. Western Union fell 1 3-4 to 81 5-8; Omaha 2 1-2 to 32 1-2 and St. Paul 1 1-2 to 56 7-8. The last named was adversely influenced by the loss in net earnings for November of $126,741. Just near the close the "bears" paid their respects to Chicago Gas, and in a few minutes they had it down to 60, a decline of 2 3-4 for the day; New England ranged between 12 3-4 and 13 5-8, closing at 13. The market closed weak and anywhere from 1-4 to 2 1-2 lower than last night. Closing bids: Atchison, 13 1-4; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 75 3-4; Canadian Pacific, 70 1-2; Central Pacific, 18; Chicago, Cincinnati, Columbus & St. Louis, 34 3-4; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 162; Erie, 13 3-4; Wells Fargo, 122 7-8; Louisville & Nashville, 40; Missouri Pacific, 20 1-4; New York Central, C8½; New England, 12 3-4; North American, 97 5-8; Oregon Navigation, 24; Oregon Improvement, 11; Pacific Mail, 13 1-4; Reading, .17; Rhode Island, 62 7-8; Southern Pacific, 19 1-4; St. Paul, 57; Texas Pacific, 7 1-8; Union Pacific, 17 1-8; Western Union, 81 3-4.

**Out of Work.**

San Francisco, Dec. 28.—Hugh Craig, of the commission appointed at the rooms of the chamber of commerce yesterday afternoon to devise ways and means to relieve the unemployed of this city, said to-day that copies of the circular will be sent out inviting members of the chamber of commerce and board of trade of San Francisco, the produce exchange, manufacturers' association, and bar association, together with the heads of several departments of commerce, to a meeting to be held on Friday at 2 o'clock. The purpose of the meeting is to act in the direction of raising a fund for employing permanent residents of San Francisco who are out of work. "It is estimated," said Mr. Craig, "that there are at least 2,400 permanent residents and citizens of San Francisco, not a floating population, who are out of work and who need immediate employment. Of these 2,400, 900 are married and 1,500 are single. It is estimated that it will require $1 per diem to sustain the 1,500 single, and $1.50 per diem for the 900 married men. In round figures it will cost $3,000 a day for 100 days to carry on our own work by the laboring class through the winter, or $300,000 in all."

**Bank Wreckers Want Harrison.**

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 28.—A report comes from inside circles that a heavy retainer has been offered to ex-President Harrison to appear for the defence in the trials of the wreckers of the Indianapolis National Bank, which promises to be a cause celebre to the financial world. The ex-president was for years on particularly close and intimate terms with President Haughey and his family, as well as Director R. R. Pierce, who is among those indicted, but it is regarded as doubtful whether the ex-president will accept a retainer in the case. His practice runs more to civil than to criminal law business, but besides this the strict ideas which he is known to entertain regarding the standing, obligations and prerogatives of the ex-president may militate against his taking part, even on behalf of old friends, in what is literally a government prosecution, and the result of which may establish precedents for future comptrollers of the currency, and consequently by indirection for a future president. Out of the latter category the favored son of Indiana, it is said, does not regard himself as removed. Apart from these considerations, the ex-president will require considerable time to prepare for the spring lectures which he is to deliver before the Leland Stanford, jr., university in California, and could not, therefore, afford to take part in the trials. Quite a number of members of the bar of national reputation who are experts in banking law have been mentioned as possible counsel for the defence, and it is already evident that the case or cases will be fought as bitterly as were the now celebrated Star route trials.

**A Story of the Late Hon. A. Mackenzie.**

Sheriff McKellar tells a good story illustrative of Highland character.

The Conservative candidate is a rural riding, chiefly inhabited by Highland Scotchmen, was an English broker who charged ruinous rates of interest and pressed the iron heel of extortion on all who got into his clutches. Hon. Alex. Mackenzie attended one of his meetings to speak for the Reform candidate. In the course of his speech he had a sly crack at the thin, spare candidate who sat on a chair beside him. Graphically he went on to describe the hardships of the pioneer, how he was ground down by the money-lending extortioner, how his own fellow-countrymen were among the chief sufferers, etc. There was no mistaking the object of his attack. He went on in the same strain, never noticing a burly Scotchman who was edging his way up to the platform, until the latter, with fist full in the face of the detested broker, turned to the speaker and asked in his native tongue:

"Bhuail mi mic an dheoil?"

Like a great many other Gaelic expressions this one suffers from translation. It means "Will I strike the son of a devil?"

The sheriff tells the story with a gusto, as showing not only the Highland disposition to fight when aroused, but also to ask permission from his chief before doing so.—Kincardine Review.

*Mr. J. G. Anderson*

Of Scottdale, Pa., a veteran of the 11th Penn Vols., says, as a result of war service he

**Suffered Every Minute**

From liver and kidney troubles, catarrh in the head, rheumatism and distress in his stomach. Everything he ate seemed like lead. Sleep was restless, and in the morning he seemed more tired than when he went to bed. He says:

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

and Hood's Pills did me more good than everything else put together. All my disagreeable symptoms have gone." Be sure to get Hood's.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner Pills. They assist digestion and cure headache.

**WEAKNESS OF MEN**

**Quickly, Thoroughly, Forever Cured**

by a new perfected scientific method that cannot fail unless the case is beyond human aid. You feel improved the first day, feel a benefit every day; soon know yourself a king among men in body, mind and heart. Drains and losses ended. Every obstacle to happy married life removed. Nerve force, will, energy, brain power, when failing or lost, are restored by this treatment. All small and weak portions of the body enlarged and strengthened. Victims of abuses and excesses, reclaim your manhood! Sufferers from folly, overwork, early errors, ill health, regain your vigor! Don't despair, even if in the last stages. Don't be disheartened if quacks have robbed you. Let us show you that medical science and business honor still exist; here go hand in hand. Write for our book with explanations and proofs. Sent sealed, free. Over 2,000 references.

**ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.**

**A Common Error.**

Chocolate & Cocoa are by many supposed to be one and the same, only that one is a powder, (hence more easily cooked,) and the other is not.

**This is wrong--**

TAKE the Yolk from the Egg,
TAKE the Oil from the Olive,
What is left?

**A Residue.** So with COCOA.

In comparison,

COCOA is Skimmed Milk,
CHOCOLATE, Pure Cream.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR **CHOCOLAT MENIER**
ANNUAL SALES EXCEED 23 MILLION POUNDS.

If he hasn't it on sale, send his name and your address to **Menier,** Canadian Branch, 12 & 14 St. John Street, Montreal.

**S. A. STODDART**

**The New Watchmaker and Jeweller, 68½ Yates Street.**

Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c
New Main Springs, 75c.
Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25,
And guarantees all work for 12 months.
Practical experience of over 35 years.

**J. Horner & Co.**

**ARGYLE HOUSE**

**Christmas**

**Handkerchiefs**

The following lines of goods just received suitable for presents:

Ladies' embroidered silk handkerchiefs in great variety and very cheap.

A lot of manufacturers' samples in ladies' hand embroidered linen handkerchiefs, selling at wholesale prices.

Ladies' plain White and Colored Bordered Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at all prices.

Gentlemen's Plain Hemstitched White Silk Handkerchiefs.

Gents' Silk Handkerchiefs with Initials.

**Table Cloths**

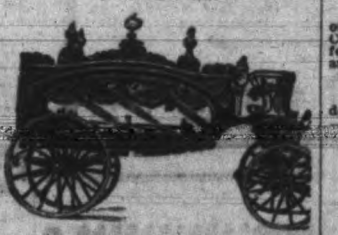
White Linen Damask Table Cloths, Fringed, and Napkins to match.

Embroidered Cloth Table Covers.

**J. Horner & Co.**

**CHAS. HAYWARD**

(Established 1867)



**Funeral Director and Embalmer.**

Government street, Victoria.

**THOS. STOREY,**

**FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER.**

Office: 90 Johnson St.

**Hanna & Taylor**

Successors to Lockhart & Co.,

FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND EMBALMERS

**PARLORS: 42 Broad St., Victoria, B.C.**

**Aluminum Alloy Composite**

HAS GIVEN ENTIRE SATISFACTION TO

**Iron, Steel and Brass Founders**

2 1-2 per cent. added to mixtures of cheap, low-grade metals gives 30 per cent. increased strength, makes hard metal soft, sound, and non crystalizing, prevents blowholes and sponginess.

Aluminum Alloy unites copper with iron and lead, with iron and copper, heretofore considered an impossibility.

Price, $3 per 100-pound box, $28 per barrel of 700 pounds, or $80 per ton.

Book containing governments official report of tests made at Rock Island arsenal, and other indisputable testimonials from foundrymen, sent free upon application.

**The Hatsfield Furnace and Refining Co., Newport, Ky.**


## PUBLIC NOTICE.

The following streets are closed to traffic until further notice: Maclure street from south side of Belleville Street to the Public Park, also the north end of Park Street at its junction with Maclure.

By order,
E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.


**W. J. STODDART.**

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired at the lowest price in town and the best of work.

Cleaning, 75c.; best main spring, 75c; balance staffs, $1.25; clocks cleaned, 50c.; seal teeth mounted for brooches in gold, $3.50; seal charms and pins, $2.00.

Repairs of every description.

**New York Hotel Building, Yates Street,**

Opposite Wilson Hotel.

N.B.—Chronometers, Repeaters, Chronographs repaired at half the price charged elsewhere.


**In the Matter of the Estate of Ciacomo Bossi, late of the City of Victoria, deceased.**

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and persons having any claims against the above estate are hereby required to send in the particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before the first day of February, A.D. 1894, and notice is hereby also given that after that day the executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice and that they will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim they shall not then have notice.

DRAKE, JACKSON & HELMCKEN, Solicitors for the Executors, Rosa Bossi and Carlo Bossi.

Dated the 29th day of November, 1893.

n29-1m

**Notice of Assignment.**

Pursuant to the "Creditors' Trust Deeds Act, 1890," notice is hereby given that John Johnston, carrying on business under the name and style of J. Johnston & Co., booksellers and stationers, at 77 Government Street, in the City of Victoria, has by deed dated the 1st day of December, 1893, granted and assigned all his real and personal property (except as therein mentioned) unto Walter Blake Smallfield of the said city, accountant, and George W. Haynes of the said city, real estate broker, in trust for the benefit of his creditors. The said deed was executed by the assignor and the assignees on the 1st day of December, 1893.

Dated this 1st day of December, 1893.

WALTER BLAKE SMALLFIELD,
GEORGE W. HAYNES,
Assignees.

Dec1


**FARM FOR SALE.**

A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRE ON West Saanich road, about eight miles from Victoria. Sixty acres good bottom land, forty acres cleared, well ditched and fenced. Price $30 per acre; half cash, balance on time. Apply to GEORGE LINDSAY, 47 Third street, Victoria.

d7m29

**Nicola Valley Railway Co'y.**

**NOTICE.**

Sealed tenders will be received up to noon on Wednesday, the 10th January, 1894, addressed to the undersigned for the construction of this Company's Railway from Spence's Bridge to Nicola Lake.

Forms of tender can be obtained on application to the undersigned at the company's office, 161 Cordova street, Vancouver, and no tender will be considered unless made on such form.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

J. W. McFARLAND,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 4th, 1893. d7-1d

**GREAT SUCCESS**

of the new Tailor System of Deep Cutting. Cuts on all the latest lines. Half price for a few weeks only. Dresses and mantles cut and fitted.

**REMOVED TO 98 YATES ST.,**

dec1 1mo Over Cochrane & Munns.

**SNOWFLAKE FLOUR**

For FAMILY Use

IS THE BEST.

Ask Your Grocer for it. Have no other.

Manufactured by

**RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS,**

ALBANY, OREGON.

**VICTORIA RICE MILLS**

ROLLER FLOUR MILL

62, 64 & 66 Store St, Victoria.

**1894.**

**Harper's Weekly.**

ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S WEEKLY is beyond all question the leading journal in America, in its splendid illustrations, in its corps of distinguished contributors, and in its vast army of readers. In special lines, it draws on the highest order of talent, the men best fitted by position and training to treat the leading topics of the day. In fiction, the most popular story-writers contribute to its columns. Superb drawings by the foremost artists illustrate its special articles, its stories, and every notable event of public interest; it contains portraits of of the distinguished men and women who are making the history of the time, while special attention is given to the Army and Navy, Amateur Sport, and Music and the Drama, by distinguished experts. In a word, Harper's Weekly combines the newest features of the daily paper and the artistic and literary qualities of the magazine with the solid critical character of the review.

**HARPER'S PERIODICALS.**

Per Year:

| | |
|---|---|
| HARPER'S MAGAZINE | $4 00 |
| HARPER'S WEEKLY | 4 00 |
| HARPER'S BAZAAR | 4 00 |
| HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE | 2 00 |

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

The volumes of the Weekly begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, subscriptions will begin with the Number current at the time of receipt of order.

Bound volumes of Harper's Weekly for three years back, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 00 per volume.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

Address: HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Mrs. J. H. HORSNYDER, 152 Pacific Ave., Santa Cruz, Cal., writes:

"When a girl at school, in Reading, Ohio, I had a severe attack of brain fever. On my recovery, I found myself perfectly bald, and, for a long time, I feared I should be permanently so. Friends urged me to use Ayer's Hair Vigor, and, on doing so, my hair

**Began to Grow,**

and I now have as fine a head of hair as one could wish for, being changed, however, from blonde to dark brown."

"After a fit of sickness, my hair came out in combfulls. I used two bottles of

**Ayer's Hair Vigor**

and now my hair is over a yard long and very full and heavy. I have recommended this preparation to others with like good effect."—Mrs. Sidney Carr, 1400 Regina st., Harrisburg, Pa.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for several years and always obtained satisfactory results. I know it is the best preparation for the hair that is made."—C. T. Arnett, Mammoth Spring, Ark.

**Ayer's Hair Vigor**

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.


## 1894.

# Public Meeting.

**The Municipal Electors are requested to meet at the Council Chamber in the City Hall on Wednesday, the 3rd day of January, 1894, at 8 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of discussing civic affairs.**

ROBERT BEAVEN.

## PUBLIC MEETING.

**A meeting of ratepayers will be held at the City Hall on Friday next, the 29th December, at 8 o'clock p.m., to receive the report of the committee appointed at a meeting of ratepayers on the 22nd November in connection with Municipal Reform.**

BEAUMONT BOGGS,
Secretary of Committee.

de26-1d

### The Motion of the Diamond.

Sir R. Ball, who is fond of revealing the marvellous, has been studying the mysterious action of molecules; and what he has to say concerning the molecules of a dimond is as truly surprising as anything he has told concerning the sun and the planets. Every body is composed of a multitude of extremely, but not infinitely, small molecules, and it might be thought, says Sir Robert (according to a contributor in the Newcastle, Eng., Chronicle), that in a solid, at all events, the little particles must be clustered together in a compact mass. But the truth is far more wonderful. Were the sensibility of our eyes increased so as to make them a few million times more powerful, it would be seen that the diamond atoms, which form the perfect gem, when aggregated in sufficient myriads, are each in a condition of rapid movement of the most complex description. Each molecule would be seen swinging to and fro with the utmost violence among the neighboring molecules and quivering from the shocks it receives from vehement encounters with other molecules, which occur millions of times in each second. The hardness and impenetrability so characteristic would at first sight seem to refute the proposition that it is no more than a cluster of rapidly moving particles; but the well known impenetrability of the gem arises from the fact that when attempt is made to press a steel point into the stone it fails because the rapidly moving molecules of the stone batter the metal with such extraordinary vehemence that they refuse to allow it to penetrate or even to mark the crystallized surface. When glass is cut with a diamond the edge which seems so hard is really composed of rapidly moving atoms. The glass which is cut is also merely a mass of moving molecules, and what seems to happen is that as the diamond is pressed forward its several particles, by their superior vigor, drive the other particles of glass out of the way.

### Hopeless Case.

They met by chance in the waiting room of a railway station.

"My friend," began the man with the valise full of tracts, persuasively, "have you ever reflected on the shortness of life, the uncertainty of all things here below and the fact that death is inevitable?"

"Have I?" replied the man in the shaggy overcoat, cheerfully. "Well, I should reckon! I'm a life insurance agent!"

"Ah—um—looks as if we were going to have more snow, doesn't it?" said the other, locking his valise again with a snap.—Chicago Tribune.

Rheumatism originates in the morbid condition of the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures rheumatism. Get only Hood's.

## MODERN KNIGHTS OF THE ROAD

### Some Observations on the Army of Tramps and Its Ways.

The web of romance which surrounds the life of "Weary Watkins" and "Ragged Ruggles" has been run into the woof of an interesting article by J. J. McCook in a recent number of the Forum.

In this article Mr. McCook gives many interesting details of the open-door gypsy life of these modern knights of the road, collected from interviews with some 1349 members of the order.

Among the many interesting facts which Mr. McCook has collected the following are of interest, not only to the sentimentalist, but to the student of human nature as well:

"More than half, 57.4 per cent., of our 1349 American tramps have trades, employments or professions requiring more or less skill; 41.4 per cent. are unskilled laborers. Only 16 individuals would avow that they had no regular calling. There was one professional 'gentleman,' and if we include him there are 98 different vocations represented. There were one artist—a real German count, two reporters, two brokers, a Salvation Army captain, a designer, three electricians, one music teacher. The sedentary clerk was just as numerous as the nomadic peddler. There were no clergymen, and, strange to say, not a single 'professor.' Following my results, we may expect to find 1 tramp in 20 under 20 years of age; 3 out of 5 under 35; 75 out of every 100 under 40, and 1 in 12 50 or over; only 1 in 111 will be over 70. Nearly all in the prime of life. The German tramp, like the English, is older than ours, 61 out of every 100 being under 40, against our 74, and the English 54. But a large majority of them, also, are in the full vigor of manhood.

"With regard to health, only 8.5 per cent. set themselves down as suffering from bad health; 83.5 per cent. openly declared that their health was good. Therefore neither age nor health was a bar to the tramp's labor.

"We should know in advance what answer to expect to the question, 'Why did you take to the road?' 'Looking for work,' 'Out of work,' or 'Out of money,' is, of course, the reply of most of them, of 82.8 per cent., in fact. Among the remainder there is considerable variety, and now and then admirable candor. Eight were 'tired of work,' or 'wanted to take life easy,' or 'were after soft living;' twelve 'wanted to see the country;' six said plainly, 'won't work;' 25 charged it to 'whiskey' or 'drink,' and one made it 'whiskey and lazy;' while 16, or 1.3 per cent., declared their 'preference for a 'roving disposition,' to have been the responsible cause. 'When are you going to work?' I asked. And 18 per cent. were frank enough to say, 'I don't know,' while 2 per cent., with absolute sincerity, say, 'Never.' The rest were, of course, intending to work whenever they could get it. But when they were presently asked, 'Have you tried to get work today?' over 55 per cent. were unwary enough to say 'No.'

"Here is a characteristic incident: Early in the seventies, when as many as 150 tramps could be found in a single night in the Hartford police station, a mill proprietor came in and asked for half a dozen hands. With considerable difficulty they were obtained and transported to his establishment. He gave them their own breakfast, set them to work and went back for his breakfast. When he returned everyone of them was gone! A second experiment had the same result.

"Only 9.94 per cent. of the American tramps enumerated could neither read nor write. It is asserted that in New York city over a thousand votes were cast many times each, and each time for a consideration, at every important election."

Mr. McCook estimates that the number of tramps in the States is 45,845—an army larger than Wellington's at Waterloo:

"Eleven-twelfths of them are under 50, five-sixths of them are in perfect health, three-fifths of them have trades or occupations requiring skill, over nine-tenths of them can read and write. And these persons, constituting over one-quarter of one per cent. of our adult male population, are permanently withdrawn from productive work. That is not all: they bear no public burdens. In case of war the recruiting sergeant might be nimble enough to catch them, if bounties were high and bounty-jumping active; but the tax-gatherer never, in peace or war. The very roads which they wear they never repair. Nor is this all. They are steady consumers. To support them in the Open Hearth in Hartford costs $2.80 per week; in the alms house $2.56. And since institutional life is adopted by them as a last resort, we may be sure that what they get outside is worth at least as much as the smaller of these amounts.

"Add a conservative ten cents a day for drink, levied upon the public by begging, and two cents for tobacco, and you have not far from $3.50 per week, or about eight millions of dollars annually. Then add police supervision. Every arrest in Hartford costs $15.68 simply in police hire. Then add hospital and dispensary charges. In fact, it can hardly be doubted that the average tramp costs nearly or quite as much as the worst sort of criminal whose cost, by a careful estimate that excludes, however, the original outlay for buildings, is in Hartford $4.40 per week. Call it only $200 a year and you have $9,169,000—a half more than the cost of the Indian department and one-half the cost of our navy. With it we could pay more than one-quarter of the interest of the public debt.

Here is a picture thrown in of vagabond life in Germany, as to which the writer gives some interesting details:

"I have myself talked with a German, a very bright fellow, who tells me that he spent the three years following the close of his apprenticeship tramping up and down the most charming stretches of the Rhine. How his eyes danced as he told of his experiences! In fair weather he and his friends slept by preference at 'Mother Green's' (in the open air), their packs with all valuables carefully tucked under their heads; their companions stretched out hither and thither along the edge of the road. Chausseegrabenaspezirer, highway ditch upholsterers, is one of their favorite names for the craft. Then up and away early, while the air is cool and the dew is on the grapes. 'Ah how sweet they smell!' he exclaimed with a sigh of longing. 'Gruss Matilda!' is the cheery cry of recognition to the fellow craftsmen whom they meet. The houses are carefully watched, and where they see one where coffee is being served that is where they stop for breakfast, seldom asking in vain. Then halt and rest under this shady tree! Eat of its fruits, then take a nap—'Man muss doch schonen, gleht wahr!' One must spare one's self, must he not? But be sure to waken in time to make a Herberge before the doors are shut; for it looks like rain; and you have a few pennies still left, and your papers are genuine, or else skilfully forged; you need not fear the Blitzableiter—'the lightning-rod,' that is the policeman. And in the Herberge take your beer and pipe. And search out the Bienen (bees!) in your clothes before you go to bed. And hang your garments up so that there will be a clean space on the line between them and your neighbors. And so on! one day after another till Vater Weiss, Father White covers Mutter Grun with his cold mantle, driving you from her hospitable embrace. The pleasantest life in the world!" he ejaculated."

### Crystallized Sunshine.

We use it daily in a myriad of forms and combinations. It is a chief and important article of food which we call sugar. The sparkling cubes which we buy for a nickel per pound are lumps of crystallized sunshine, or, if you please, concentrated energy. The growing cane absorbs carbonic acid gas from the air, throws off oxygen and deposits carbon in the plant. The carbon combines with hydrogen and oxygen given up from the water absorbed by roots and from the atmosphere. From a single pound of sugar cane we may obtain 2800 grains of carbon. In these bodies of ours, often called human furnaces, we burn sugar, and so great is its heat-giving power that ten grains of cut loaf sugar, when consumed in the body, will produce sufficient heat to raise 8.61 pounds of water one degree F., which is equal to lifting 6,640 pounds one foot high. (Edward Smith.)

Some chemists call this force potential energy. It is stored up in different sorts of food in varying volume. There is as much or more in starch than sugar, but in the case of starch it must first be converted into sugar, which the system does as soon as it enters the mouth. Sugar is the very best example of respiratory food, because its action in the system is rapid, and, as a general rule, the sugar is fully decomposed or destroyed—burnt up, which is not the case with foods consisting largely of albumen. One ounce of sugar burnt up in the system gives four times more of energy than one ounce of Bass' ale, 25 per cent. more than one ounce of cooked beefsteak, nearly four times as much as can be obtained from a like quantity of potatoes.

Crystallized sunshine, as it is turned out in sparkling cubes, or as a granulated mass from the huge, smoke-begrimed brick structures that are such conspicuous objects along the river from of New York, Philadelphia and the bay of San Francisco, plays a very important part in our dietary. And until recently it had a very important part in Uncle Sam's economy, for we find, that during the past 25 years (1869-1891) sugar placed over $1,000,000 in the national treasury in the shape of a duty or a tax on the energy-building power of the people. It is not any wonder, then, that sugar plays a very prominent part in the political world. It is a splendid source of financial strength to many governments, as it is a physical strength to those who are its consumers.

Chemically considered, there are several sorts of sugar, using the term by its general use, we may say that it can be obtained from linen rags and sawdust, as well as from beets and other roots, maize, sorghum, the palm and the cane. The chemical production of fruit sugar, grape sugar or glucose, which will not crystallize, is very different from that of cane or beet sugar. If one atom of water could be eliminated from a molecule of glucose, we would have a chemical formula identical with cane sugar. Will it be the case of the future to get brought about? Some chemists claim it will, but nature, in her laboratory, makes different things from the same chemical formula, and has tricks of combination that defy our power of research and investigation.—American Grocer.

### A Very Small Baby.

Chicago has a novelty in the baby line on its hands, says the Tribune of that city. The smallest living infant in the world so far as parents and doctors have been heard from is breathing within the city limits or was last night.

William Bannerman of 809 North Washtenaw avenue is the father of the baby, and the attending physician and other doctors who have seen the child say they never read or heard of a child born under similar circumstances living as long as this Chicago one has lived already. The baby had lived five days yesterday, and the chances were about even, the doctor said, for life remaining indefinitely.

The strange part of this family affair from a medical point of view is that the hour of the birth came a little more than two months and three weeks earlier than those events usually do. No one thought the mite of humanity would live a day. "It may live two hours," said the doctor, looking curiously at it, "but it must die." All efforts were bent on the recovery of the mother, who was on the point of dying at any hour, but she has now passed the danger point.

A pair of scales was brought into the room and a one pound weight placed on one side, the baby on the other. The balance was even. Sixteen ounces represented the exact weight of the young gentleman, for it was a boy. On account of the child's sex, its original record breaking weight, and the peculiarity of its birth the father is very anxious to see his son and heir live to a ripe old age. He hasn't slept much for five nights and in talking to his friends confidentially is very proud of his midget boy. The doctors were surprised to find a perfect child and every part of its body in exact proportion. That is a point in the baby's favor. The trouble is that it has to be wrapped in cotton batting and kept close to a stove with the temperature at 90 degrees or the breath of life would quickly leave its body. It takes nourishment like a common seven-pounder. Two spoonsful of milk each day suffice to appease its appetite. It licks down the fluid without any trouble and doesn't cry for more. At one time it was thought to be dead, but the little fellow revived, to the amazement of the doctor, who vowed he had never seen such vitality in a child. The face is so small that a silver dollar covers it, and when a match is placed against the fingers the former has the best of it in thickness.

Mr. Bannerman is a member of the disinfectant firm of Bannerman & McCullough, No. 113 Adams street. He is a Canadian who has made his home in Chicago for many years. The house has been crowded for five days with curious neighbors and friends, and the baby is the talk of the neighborhood. Mr. Bannerman's two other children died, one in ten days and the other in eight months. No. 3 appears to be the banner baby of the Bannerman family.

### Sir Walter Scott as a Lover.

There has been published by Mr. Douglas, of Edinburgh, "Familiar Letters of Sir Walter Scott," in two volumes. The chief personage in them is Scott himself, as is natural; and one sees him in them in a great variety of characters and playing all well. At first the lover, sighing like a furnace to the following effect: "Since Miss Carpenter has forbid my seeing her for the present, I am willing to incur even the hazard of her displeasure by intruding upon her in this manner. My anxiety, which is greater than I can find words to express, leads me to risque what I am sure if you could but know my present condition would not make you very, very angry. Gladly would I have come to Carlisle to-morrow, and returned here to dinner; but, dearly as I love my friend, I would even sacrifice my own gratification to follow the line of conduct which is most agreeable to her. I likewise wish to enter more particularly into the circumstances of my situation, which I should most heartily despise myself were I capable of concealing or misrepresenting to you. Being only the second brother of a large family, you will easily conceive that though my father is a man of easy circumstances, my success in life must depend upon my own exertions. This I have been always taught to expect, and far from considering it a hardship, my feelings on that subject have ever been those of confidence in myself." Here follow certain statistics and arithmetical matters, and the letter goes on: "If you could form any idea of the society in Edinburgh, I am sure the prospect of living there would not terrify you. Your situation would entitle you to take as great a share in the amusements of the place as you were disposed to; and when you were tired of these it should be the study of my life to prevent your feeling one moment's ennui. When care comes heavy we will sit down together and share it between us till it becomes almost as light as pleasure itself. You are apprehensive of losing your liberty; but could you but think with how many domestic pleasures the sacrifice will be repaid, you would no longer think it very frightful. Indisposition may deprive you of that liberty which you prize as highly, and age certainly will. O, think how much happier you will find yourself, surrounded by friends who will love you, than with those who will only regard even my beloved Charlotte while she possesses the power of interesting or entertaining them." As everyone who is likely to read those words is aware history records that the woman to whom these blandishments were addressed did not resist them.

If you desire a luxuriant growth of healthy hair of a natural color, nature's crowning ornament of both sexes, use only Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

### The Conflict of Races.

On the 30th ult. Mr. J. S. Stuart-Glennie, barrister, delivered the first of a series of lectures before the members of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution on "The Conflict of Races: A New Theory of the Origins of Civilization." Professor Kirkpatrick, who presided, introduced the lecturer with the remark that his mission was to teach something of the philosophy of history, particularly as derived from the conflict of races. At the outset the lecturer considered the aim, scope, and method of history as a science, and its relations to the problems of natura theogy; and afterwards passed to an examination of the current but unverified theory of the origins of civilization and of progress, and the more verifiable cause of the origin of civilization to be found primarily in ethnological and economical conditions, generally in the conflict of higher and lower races. He entered into a comparison of the ancient traditions confirmatory of a threefold division of the great races of the white species, and of the co-existence of other and lower races, and discussed the recent discoveries as to the origins of civilization in Chaldea and Egypt, and their astronomically determined dates. He dealt also with the new conception of the unit of history, of which a glimpse was obtained from this new standpoint in Chaldea and Egypt.

A better liver regulator and health restorer than Ecclay's Liver Lozenges is hard to be found. This is the experience of a Toronto family who had tried only one box. They want more sent on at once. They are pleasant and safe medicine. Sold at 25c. a box at druggists.

## Medical Examinations

YY The next Examination of the British Columbia Medical Council will take place in the City of Victoria, on

**Tuesday, 9th day of January Next**

Full particulars by applying to

G. L. MILNE.
Registrar and Sec'y.

dec27 2w


## Ladies,

Mother Green's Tansy Pills. Used by thousands. Safe, Sure and Always Reliable. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES. From all Druggists or mailed, free from observation, on receipt of $1.00. Sealed particulars, 3 cents.

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For sale by Langley & Co., Druggists Victoria. m-w-f

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ECCLAY'S LIVER LOZENGES. 25 CENTS A BOX.

They do not nauseate or rack and weaken the system like pills and other purgatives, but they tone up the liver and stomach, and give them sufficient strength to do their work naturally and well. They cure Constipation, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Headache, Biliousness, Pimples, Sallowness and all diseases arising from impure blood, or sluggish liver.

Ask Your Druggist For Them.

KEEPS YOU IN HEALTH.

DUNN'S FRUIT SALINE

DELIGHTFULLY REFRESHING.

A safeguard against infectious diseases. Sold by chemists throughout the world. D.G. DUNN & CO. Works—Croydon, England.

LANGLEY & CO., Victoria,
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# The Japanese Bazaar

**Twenty Cases New Goods now Being Opened.**

Also from PARIS, FRANCE.

A choice assorted case of beautifully dressed..... | DOLLS DOLLS

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The Finest quality only of ..... | KID GLOVES KID GLOVES

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**Sainsbury's Lavender Water.**

The sweetest and most lasting of Handkerchief Perfumes, to be had only of

T. S. FUTCHER

Importer and Retailer, 41 Fort St., Victoria.

dec9


NO. 217.

## A BY-LAW

**A By-Law to change the name of a portion of the Saanich Road and to authorize the names of streets situate within the limits of the City of Victoria to be affixed at the corners of the said streets upon either public or private property.**

The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:—

1. That the name of that portion of the street now called or known as the Saanich Road, situate within the limits of the City of Victoria which lies between Pembroke street and Toimie Avenue, being a continuation of the street known as Douglas street, be and the same is hereby changed to that of Douglas street, and the said portion of Saanich Road which lies between Pembroke street and Toimie Avenue shall hereafter be called and known as Douglas street.

2. It shall be lawful for the Corporation under the direction of the City Engineer to affix at the corners of any street within the City of Victoria, and either on public or private property boards or other signs with the names of such streets respectively appearing thereon.

3. This by-law may be cited as "The Street Sign By-Law."

Passed the Municipal Council on the 20th day of December, 1893.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed by the Council the 20th day of December, 1893.

(L.S.) ROBERT BEAVEN,
Mayor

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1893, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such by-law, or any section thereof quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.


**THE JUDGES** the WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION Have made the

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For "purity of material," "excellent flavor," and "uniform even composition."

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MANHOOD

Constipation, Dizziness, Failing Sensations, Nervous Twitching of the eyes and other parts. Strengthens, invigorates and tones the entire system. Hudyan cures debility Nervousness, and developes and restores weak organs. Pains in the back are stopped quickly. Over 2,000 private endorsements.

Prematureness means impotency in the first stage. It is a symptom of seminal weakness and hasten ex. It can be stopped in 20 days by the use of Hudyan.

The new discovery was made by the Specialists of the old famous Hudson Medical Institute, it is the strongest vitalizer made. It is very powerful, but harmless. Sold for $1.00 a package or 6 packages for $5.00 (plain sealed boxes). Written guarantee given for a cure. If you buy six boxes and are not entirely cured, six more will be sent to you free of all charges. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address

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NO. 216.

## A BY-LAW

**Respecting the Municipal Elections for the City of Victoria for the year 1894.**

The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:—

1. The nomination of candidates for the respective offices of Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Victoria shall take place at the City Hall, in the aforesaid City, on Monday, the 8th day of January, 1894, between the hours of 12 m. and 2 p.m.

2. In case more than one candidate for Mayor is nominated the vote of the electors for candidates for the said office shall be taken by ballot in the Court room at the City Hall aforesaid, on Thursday, the 11th day of January, 1894, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m.

3. In case there are more candidates nominated for the office of Aldermen in any Ward than there are vacancies to fill up, the vote of the electors for the candidates for said office shall be taken by ballot on the 11th day of January, 1894, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m., at the respective places following, that is to say:—

For the North Ward, in room numbered 5 and 6, at the Public Market Building, Cormorant street.

For the Central Ward, at Barnes' Block, Bastion Square.

For the South Ward, at No. 27 Government street (east side).

4. The provision of the "Election By-Law," passed 3rd March, 1893, and the schedules thereto, and the "Election Amendment By-Law, 1892," so far as applicable and not inconsistent with this by-law and the Municipal Acts, shall be read with and form part of this by-law.

5. William King Bull, is hereby appointed the Returning Officer at the said elections.

6. The "Municipal Election By-Law, 1893," is hereby repealed.

7. This by-law may be cited as the "Municipal Election By-Law, 1894."

Passed the Municipal Council the 11th day of December, A.D. 1893.

Reconsideded, adopted and finally passed by the Council of the City of Victoria the 18th day of December, A.D. 1893.

ROBERT BEAVEN,
(L. S.) Mayor.
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria, on the 18th day of December, A.D. 1893, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that any one desirous of applying to have such by-law, or any section thereof, quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.


## Real Estate.

300 ACRES, SPLENDID OPENING FOR Hop Ranch; price $16,000; terms easy.

142 ACRES, WITH HALF MILE OF WATER front and about 700 cords of wood cut, and about 10,000 cords to cut; good terms; $35 per acre.

100 ACRES, WITH 250 FRUIT TREES planted; $1000; good terms.

250 ACRES, THREE-FOURTHS MILE fine water front, good land, partly cleared; good house and stables; splendid location for fishing and shooting and boating; low price and good terms, or exchange partly for cash and city property.

80 ACRES, PARTLY CLEARED, WITH house and stable, close to railway station; a good chicken and fruit farm; cheap.

10 ACRE BLOCKS, GOOD LEVEL LAND, close to Saanichton railway station; $1000 and $1500, according to position; very easy terms and low interest to parties buying to improve.

2 LOTS, 50x120 each, good land and close to good stream of water; $200.

A. WILLIAMS,
5 Store Street Opposite Railway Station


## NOTICE.

**In consequence of Monday, the 1st day of January, being a Statutory Holiday, a meeting of the Council will be held on Tuesday Evening, the 2nd of January, at 8 p.m.**

By order,

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

City Hall, Victoria B. C., Dec. 27, 1893.

## THE MAYORALTY.

**To the Electors of Victoria:**

*I beg to intimate that I am a candidate for re-election as Mayor, and respectfully solicit your support.*

*ROBERT BEAVEN.*

28th November, 1893.

## MAYORALTY.

To the Voters of the City of Victoria:

Ladies and Gentlemen:—I beg to announce myself as a candidate for the office of mayor for the ensuing year, and most respectfully solicit your votes and interest.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JOHN TEAGUE.

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 27th, 1893. n27-6d

## "Land Registry Act."

Sections 1 and 2. Quatsino District.

A certificate of Indefeasible Title to the above property will be issued to Andrew B. Forbes on the 24th March, 1894, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing by some person claiming an estate or interest therein, or some part thereof.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Deputy Registrar General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, 19th December, 1893. d23-3m

VETERINARY.

J. F. TOLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V. S., Rio Edo, N. Y.) Office at Bray's Livery, 109 Johnson Street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 487. VICTORIA, B. C.

ARCHITECTS.

THOMAS HOOPER
ARCHITECT,
Office over SPENCER'S ARCADE, Government street. 176-tf

JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT,
Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue. fe20tf

MUSICAL.

BANJO and Guitar instructions by Chicago's popular banjoist, Mr. T. W. Reamer, Five Sister Block. a4

FRANK BOURNE (25 years experience), The leading Piano Tuner and Repairer. Send post card or call at 138 Fort St. (Six years resident.) Terms moderate. oct

GEO. W. FUGGLE,
PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER.
Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 76 Princess avenue; also at Jamieson's book store, next postoffice, Violins Mandolins and Guitars repaired. P. O Box 422

PIANO TUNING—Jas. Sheridan, Room 28, N.E. corner of Five Sisters Block, Fort street. o10-tf

SCAVENGERS

PETER HANSEN, CITY SCAVENGER. Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prices reasonable. Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets. Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Pell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver St.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.
Meetings are held at 7.30 p.m., on the first Friday in every month, at the Pioneer Hall, Broad Street. The aims of the Society are the bringing together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and the maintenance of the British Connection. JNO. J. AUSTIN, Secretary. ja13

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m., to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS.
Court Vancouver No. 7758, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited. fe13 SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE,
No. 1, A. F. & A.M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. ja5 C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE
No. 2, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. ja5 J. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH
Chapter, No. 126, G.R.S. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street, sojourning companions are cordially invited. R. H. SWINERTON, Scribe E. 1-19

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 1,
Regular convention every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. Sojourning Knights are cordially invited to attend. A. FERGUSON, C.C. S. of R. & S. oct9

ST. ANDREW'S & CALEDONIAN
Society meets in their own hall, Blanchard St., on the 1st Friday in every month. All countrymen are invited to join. R. C. SMITH, Secretary.

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L. GOODACRE,
Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher, Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

A. & W. WILSON,
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Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best description of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 128

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MIDWIFE,
137 Cormorant Street.

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DR. A. C. WEST
Surgeon Dentist,
Office Rooms: 1, 2 & 3, Adelphi Block, Corner Yates and Government Sts., Victoria, B.C.
Dr. West calls particular attention to the Chase Metallic Roof Plate, which is the best denture ever devised, and for which he is the sole licensee for B.C. Its points of superiority are—lightness, strength, conduction, ease, and perfect adaptation, thus giving it all the advantages of an all gold plate with none of its disadvantages, and at a price within the reach of all. To examine a specimen plate will convince at once the truth of the above assertions. All dental work performed carefully and skilfully. Teeth extracted absolutely without pain by the use of a local anaesthetic. my17-d-w

ARCHITECTS.

A. MAXWELL MUIR,
ARCHITECT,
934 Douglas Street.

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If unable to dispose of same en bloc, every article will be RETAILED at such PRICES that will prove THIS SALE to be bona-fide.
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A1 FAMILY THEATRE.
SCOTT McALLISTER.....Business Manager.
WILL CHAPMAN .....Stage Manager.

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Monday, Jan. 1 {Matinee at 2 p.m. Every Evening at 8.

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By a company of competent professional artists.

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"FIELDING MANOR."

Prices, 2'c., 35c. and 50c. Matinee 10c., 20c. and 30c. Reserved seats at Jamieson's book-store. d22 1m

Knights of Pythias Ball

will be held on

FRIDAY, 29th DECEMBER,

at

ASSEMBLY HALL, FORT ST.

TICKETS, $3.00

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WANTED—Good, Live, Active Representative in this city and vicinity, to take agency for our Koaline Fuel Saver and Fumigator. A reliable article. Good profit. Factories, hotels and families use this compound. Address with stamp THE KOALINE FUEL CO., Windsor, Ont. n22-3m

AGENTS make $5 a day. Greatest kitchen utensil ever invented. Retails 35cts. 2 to 6 sold in every house. Sample, postage paid, 5cts. Forshee & McMakin, Cincinnati, O. wed-2tt-o11

BOARD AND LODGING.

WANTED—Furnished house in good locality; possession at New Year. Apply C., Times office. d28-2t

WANTED—Board and residence in a private family for three; no children; or furnished housekeeping rooms. F., Times office. d27-3t

WANTED—A nice room at James Bay, close to the outer wharf preferred. Address F.M.Y., Times office. d22-tf

TWO GOOD BED-ROOMS to let adjoining Government buildings. At Miss McCandlish's, 63 Superior St. dec19-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A few thoroughbred Berkshire pigs for breeding purposes. Write for prices. J. D. Bryant, Young P. O., B. C. n10-2m-d&w

TO LET.

TO LET—Two large rooms with cooking stove for housekeeping, cheap. 165 1-2 Douglas, second house from Chatham St. d27-3t

FOR RENT—That beautifully situated residence on MacGregor Avenue, containing 8 rooms, bath and closets. This house commands one of the best views in Victoria. Apply to Ewen Morrison, Shoal-igan Lake Lumber Co.'s Office. d26-1m

TO LET—Nearly new four room cottage, bathroom, pantry, and two large lots; Jessie street, Victoria West. $10 per month. Wm. Denny, 128 Pandora St. d23

TO LET—A residence of twelve rooms, Occupied recently for lodging and boarding house, 136 Johnson street, containing a cellar of one hundred feet long, with walls three feet wide and nine feet high, of solid stone, with a fine malt kiln of iron and brick in the rear of the cellar, directly at the side of Bunster's brewery; the kiln could be used either for malting or other drying purposes. Rent to suit the times. Apply upon the premises to Mr. John Leahy for information. The residence can be had separately from the cellar, which is suitable for any kind of dry storage, having a cement floor and perfectly dry, etc. d23

TO LET—Nine-roomed 2-storey house; large garden; near sea and cars; rent low. 224 Simcoe street, between Montreal and St. Lawrence streets, James Bay. d21-1m

TO LET—New seven roomed house, bath, hot and cold water; nice location; cheap rent. Apply to Heisterman & Co., 75 Government St. d20-2w

TO LET—Two well-lighted flats, one 30x65, and one of 7 rooms. Apply to L. LEWIS, 46 Yates St., city. d7-1m

TO LET—From 21st October instant, the "Albion House," 61 Government Street. For terms and particulars apply to 52 Langley Street, Victoria. Oct2-tf

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST—Two diamond rings in handkerchief on Christmas Eve, between Jewish Cemetery and Indian Church, Herald street. Finder will receive $10 reward on returning them to Times office. d28-2t

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—A good family milk-cow, young and gentle. Apply 51 Langley st. d27tf

STOLEN from the Victoria Truck & Dray Co.'s Stables, Kane street, a well marked fox terrier pup about two months old. Anyone found harbouring him will be prosecuted. d27-6t

DRESS AND MANTLE MAKING in the latest styles and perfect fit guaranteed. Miss Scott, 56 Pandora street. n22-1m

B. VAN VOLKENBURGH,
BUTCHER AND PACKER,
72 Yates street. Oc.17

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Go to Morris' for Bargains
Go to Morris' for Pipes.
Go to Morris' for Tobacco.

WHY GO TO MORRIS'?

Because he is the Leading Tobacconist,
COLONIST BLOCK.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard, soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavin, curbs, splints, ring bone, sweeney, stifles, sprains, sore and swollen throat, coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Sold by Langley &



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The Daily Times.


## COWARDICE AT OTTAWA.

There are two important public offices left vacant because the Ottawa government does not care to face any more bye-elections. R. S. White, M. P. for Cardwell, has virtually been appointed collector of customs at Montreal, but his official appointment must be delayed, for his resignation as member would be followed by the defeat of the government candidate in Cardwell. In the meantime the public is left to inquire whether a collector at Montreal is not needed, or whether public business suffers because no such officer can be appointed until a suitable time arrives. If a new collector is necessary it is obvious that Mr. White or some other should be selected for the post without delay, and if a collector is not necessary, there is surely good reason for the government to acknowledge the fact openly and announce that the position is not to be filled at all. The present method of treating the office is the most improper that could be adopted, and it is unwise, moreover, as indicating the government's lack of confidence in itself. After the same fashion the postoffice inspectorship of Montreal district is left vacant for the reason that it has been promised to Mr. Bain, M. P. for Soulanges, another constituency in which the government dare not risk a bye-election. Soulanges is a county in which the government candidate should have a sure prospect of victory, for the canal works afford a strong leverage, yet even there the force of public opinion is thought to be so strongly inclined against the Thompson government that a contest would be too risky. If the government is afraid of Cardwell and Soulanges it can have very little hope of holding any rural constituency in Canada. The Manitoba governorship is another thorn in the government's side. A. W. Ross, M. P. for Lisgar, is determined to secure this prize, and seems to be in a position to coerce the Ottawa ministers. He threatens if they appoint any other person to the post he will resign his seat in parliament, which, of course, would be lost to the government, for Lisgar would most certainly follow the example of Winnipeg. Therefore no man but Mr. Ross can be chosen, and Mr. Ross himself cannot be formally appointed without bringing about another government reverse, so the present incumbent, Dr. Schultz, is left in office. What is to be said of a government that is afraid to allow the electors of any constituency now supporting it to pronounce on its policy and conduct? What has become of all the boastful confidence of the Ottawa aggregation? Plainly the result of the Winnipeg contest has shattered the nerves and dispelled the courage of the ministry, or they would not offer so pitiable a confession of weakness. Then the people can hardly look with tolerance on the readiness of Sir John Thompson and his colleagues to tamper in this way with important public offices and treat them as purely partisan implements. In these days it is not considered proper to use the public service purely as a means of furthering party interests. If the government fears to appoint the men of its choice because it would be almost certain to lose the seats they should vacate, it ought to substitute others. There is no question as to the iniquity of injuring the public service by following the course which cowardice has suggested. Truly the Conservative party has fallen on evil days when its leaders are found so plentifully lacking in courage and rectitude.

## MR. GLADSTONE'S BIRTHDAY.

Mr. Gladstone is 84 years old to-day and is the recipient of many sincere congratulations on reaching this anniversary. The tribute will not be confined to the people of the United Kingdom; wherever the English tongue is spoken there will be a general chorus of praise and admiration for the wonderful veteran whose age but seems to increase his capacity for serving his country. Even political opponents—except those of the most jaundiced kind—will not withhold their congratulations from the Grand Old Man who at the age of 84 remains the giant figure in British politics. The prayer of all true Liberals will be that Mr. Gladstone may live to complete the work on which his heart is set, of which there seems to be a fair prospect at present. In any event, the impetus given to the cause of home rule by his energy and skill will in the end prove irresistible.

Minister Tupper having notified the council of the city of St. John, N. B., that it would be prosecuted for running a corporation ferry boat without a certificated captain, as per regulations, the Conservative St. John Sun falls foul of him in this fashion: "Counsel for the government have also instructions to prosecute the captains who did not haul up their boats at a day's notice. One would have supposed that the minister of marine had already gone far enough in his absurd and unpractical course in this matter. But if the department chooses to go on and exact a lot of fines, it may have in its favor a statute which, in respect to the ferry and tugboats, has been a dead letter for the ten years of its lifetime. This law may be sufficiently alive to support a prosecution, but the sense of justice in the community is much more vital. The government will do itself a great deal more injury and injustice by these strained interpretations and peremptory proceedings than it can do the city of St. John, even if it fines all the captains as well as the mayor. Ministers whose general policy has been sound have before now been condemned for their course in trivial matters of regulations and red tape. There are statesmen who meet great emergencies manfully and successfully only to be strangled by a hair. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, who ought to be known best by the great services which he has undoubtedly rendered, seems determined to win fame by finikey enforcement of obsolete regulations."

The Nanaimo Telegram claims that it has been misrepresented by the Times, and it proceeds to define its own position in this way: "Our position on the question simply is that the people of Nanaimo cannot expect this city to be favorably treated by the government so long as they continue to send men to represent them in the provincial assembly, who, while pretending to be independent, are in reality enemies of the government, and who are forever seeking their overthrow and opposing their policy. It is not reasonable to expect that the government will treat as favorably its enemies as it would its friends, or at least men that would sometimes show a disposition to discuss its policy in a spirit of impartiality and fairness." If the Telegram and the government can stand this explanation surely the Times can. We need not ask any decent and honorable man what he thinks of the government that is ready to punish a city for sending opponents of that government to the legislature.

The Quebec legislative council has now done something to justify its existence, so we may suppose that its existence will be terminated as soon as possible. The Beauport asylum job, to which we made some reference the other day, went through the assembly with a large majority. When it went to the council it failed to pass, the vote being a tie. The council still keeps the complexion given to it under the Mercier regime, which accounts for its readiness to embarass the Taillon government. Premier Taillon is reported as furious at the council's action, but he is in the happy position of being unable to do anything.

### Avalanches Produced by Railways.

A correspondent of the London Times records a curious and altogether unexpected result of the tunneling operations in the St. Gothard as a lawsuit instituted by the inhabitants of the adjacent valleys. They sue the federal government for damages caused by the great increase of avalanches which constantly thunder down the mountain side, produced, it is presumed, by the explosions of dynamite more than by the vibrations of passing trains in the lower tunnels of the railway. Many witnesses, who have lived in the neighborhood since the early part of the century, will swear to the greatly augmented number and force of the avalanches that now constantly sweep destruction down the mountain. The first hearing of this novel case was lately heard before the federal judges assembled at Ballinzona. We believe there is no instance in this country of an avalanche produced by railway service.

### Getting Up a Dead Sea Boom.

Among the few seaside places that are not much advertised in these days are the shores of the Dead Sea. They are not marine "resorts," because nobody ever goes to them. It is now stated, however, that the Sultan, who is the proprietor of the locality in question, and an American speculator have laid their heads together and devised a plan for its exploitation. Its waters possess plenty of salt, bitumen and sulphur which will be useful for commercial purposes, and the associations of the neighborhood, it is hoped, will prove attractive to tourists. Two vessels, one large and heavy for local products, and a lighter one for passenger traffic, have accordingly been conveyed to Jerusalem, and thence to the Dead Sea. A pickle manufactory is also to be erected on its shores. It is thought that every visitor would like to carry away at least one bottle as a souvenir. It is curious, however, that not a word is said about preserving the Dead sea fruit which has a world-wide reputation.—Illustrated London News.

## A TRAVELLING CREMATORY.

### Chicago's Convenient Plan for Disposing of Garbage.

The disposal of garbage and other refuse from the household is the most serious hygienic question that municipal governments have to deal with, as the health of a city depends to a large extent upon the efficiency of the street cleaning department. The most common method of removing garbage is by means of carts that go from house to house gathering whatever refuse there may be until the cart is loaded, then through the street with the foul-smelling and disease-breeding load to a distant dump, which in cities on the sea coast may be a scow, but which in most cities is more liable to be a depression in the ground, which is filled with this putrid matter and left to contaminate the whole region.

An effectual way to dispose of garbage is to burn it, and this can be accomplished either by the use of stationary or portable crematories. One great hindrance to a satisfactory and economical system of destroying it is the fact that to the garbage are added ashes, old shoes, old bottles, tin cans, paper and household refuse of all kinds.

The city of Chicago has taken hold of this matter with much vigor and has tried both stationary and portable crematories. Superintendent Wells, of the street cleaning department, was not satisfied with the results obtained, so he devised a crematory of his own. It is a very simple affair and made solely for service, all regard for appearance being thrown aside. This crematory has produced decidedly satisfactory results, and Mr. Wells regards it as the most successful one that has yet been produced, all things considered.

The cremator weighs 7,000 pounds and is drawn by a pair of horses. It comprises a cylinder eight feet long and four feet in diameter, made of ordinary boiler iron covered with asbestos. A tall smoke-stack in front completes it, the whole thing being mounted on wheels. The general appearance of this crematory is not unlike a traction engine. The cylinder is divided longitudinally into three compartments, half of the double door of each being open. The upper compartment is the furnace proper and the lower one the ash pit. In the forward part of the cylinder is a third compartment, the grate of which is inclined towards the front end. On the top is a receiving box into which the garbage is thrown, and in which it is subjected to sufficient heat to drive out most of its moisture. When the box is filled a rod attached to the sliding bottom is pulled out and the contents dropped into the furnace, where the intense heat incinerates it instantly. While this burning process is going on an attendant pushes the burning mass into a forward compartment, which contains an inclined grate, in order to keep the consuming capacity of the furnace up to its highest mark. The fire is maintained by the use of crude petroleum. Two cans designed to hold this fuel are used; one is on the rear end, immediately over the furnace doors, and the other is forward. The flow of this fuel is easily regulated by a stopcock, so that if the fire becomes low it can be enkindled almost instantly, making the crematory a roaring furnace. Frequently when in operation the smokestack reaches a white heat, so intense is the heat generated. The capacity of this furnace is enormous, and ordinary garbage disappears in it like paper.

Only the garbage proper is fed into the receiving box on the top. All paper and other light, inflammable material is fed into the rear door immediately into the fire. Most of the alleyways in Chicago are paved with wooden blocks, and in order to prevent any danger of their being set on fire by hot coals a sheet iron apron is stretched under the furnace door to gather all falling embers.

The crematory is followed by a wagon which gathers up ashes, bottles, tin cans and other refuse that cannot be consumed. Four or five times during the day the ashes are drawn from the crematory in order to give it a good draught, but this little residuum takes a very small fraction of the space that the garbage occupied, and all disease-breeding germs are consumed. The ordinary day's work of this travelling crematory and the two refuse carts which follow it is twenty-three blocks, although there have been occasions when thirty blocks have been covered. This means a large amount of work in a city like Chicago, where in most cases eight blocks equal a mile. When the crematory and tender have been through an alleyway the transformation is surprising, as the place has been cleaned of disease-breeding refuse and other litter. It is estimated that this outfit of travelling crematory and wagon will take the place of fifteen to twenty ordinary garbage wagons, and it has a special advantage over them in that everything subject to decay is burned on the spot where it is gathered and foul odors are not stirred up and carried through busy streets, risking the spread of disease. Whatever noxious gases arise from the smokestack are soon dissipated, and the crematory, after disposing of the garbage on one block, moves on to the next, so that there is not a constant stream of such gases being poured out from one source as would be the case in a stationary furnace.

No comparison of this system of disposing of garbage over the garbage cart system has been made to a sufficient extent to admit of giving any definite figures, but enough has been learned to lead the street cleaning department of Chicago to believe that the portable crematory is vastly more efficient than anything that has yet been attempted in that city and is less expensive. It is estimated the cost of the crematory and men to manage it and two teams to cart away the ashes and other refuse is less than $20 a day.

### An English View of Oatmeal.

A Scots professor of anatomy many years ago, as may be found in a Scots encyclopoedia, compared the average height weight and phrenological development of his English, Scots and Irish students with the result that the Scots stood easily first, the rest being nowhere. This, says the London Globe, is an incident which is recalled by the Scot who is chaffed about the national devotion to oatmeal. For if the Scot is bigger boned, bigger brained and bigger brawned than his English or his Irish fellow subjects, it can only be credited to that homely cereal which the prejudiced and sarcastic English lexicographer described as the food of horses in England and of men in Scotland. Scotland makes her breakfast and her supper of it in the form of porridge, and if she does not dine on it exclusively, she at least patronizes it in the intervals of the day in some guise or other, either as the crisp and—to the Sax-


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on palate—savorless "bannock," or as that delightful "clamjamfry" known as haggis, or in the form of the cheap and succulent white pudding. There are people who perhaps never heard of the white pudding, which is truly sad, beyond words.

Possibly there was a time when even the Scot knew not the art of pounding oat-grain into meal, and spoiling a healthy appetite with the result, but that is bordering on the primeval. Centuries oatmeal was almost altogether eaten raw by the Scot. He took it in the form of brose—delightfully sonorous and suggestive word. There were then, and there are yet, kale brose and brose pure and simple. With kale brose even a "pock puddin'" Sassenach can place him on fairly good terms; it is an elegant and eminently satisfying composition of oatmeal, soup and green kale, a dish which, according to the lyrist, Fergus, the first of Scots kings, was wont to kill many foes on. Brose—plain brose, or "sojer's brose," as they call it in some districts—no more commends itself to the English palate than does sauerkraut. It is too appallingly simple, being composed solely of oatmeal, hot water and salt, stirred about in a basin. Somewhat of the same primitive quality is "fuarag" or "cowdy," a mixture of meal and any cold liquor that may be handy. "The sweetest meal that ever I ate was fuarag stirred inside my shoe south of the border," said an old Highland raider. He must have been hungry indeed.

The introduction of porridge, brochan, or boiled oatmeal, marked an epoch in Scottish cuisine; it was the premonition of the dawn which culminated in the artistic triumphs of Meg Dods and the Glasgow man with the Hundred Sandwiches. Porridge has become as truly the national dish of Scotland as the roast beef is of England, or potatoes of Ireland. Many evil practices have drifted north of the Tweed from England, including the wearing of "plug" hats and the consumption of "high teas," but Caledonia wisely sticks to her porridge. Its reek ascends from the threshhold of every Scottish home like a natural incense; its crude monotony (in small basins) makes the toddy less innocuous at night. The Scot is, as a rule, coerced into eating it in his foolish youth, when he would much rather have coffee, bacon and Loudon buns, and when he is old he does not depart therefrom. It is taken with sweet milk or butter milk, with syrup, molasses or sugar; and some people do not even quail to take it with stout. Doubtless the porridge habit is largely a penance, or a patriotic duty, with many Scots, but they cunningly conceal their real sentiments, and pretend to look with contempt upon the "shilpit, peely-wally" creatures who plead guilty to not indulging in it. Sowens have a slight vogue in some quarters as a substitute for porridge. But they are more suited for invalids and children than for robust men. They are the siftings of oatmeal, steeped in water till they have acquired a certain acidity, and then boiled to the consistency of starch. Sowens are consumed in a sort of sacred way at Christmas time by the Scot when he is not too energetically preparing for the New Year.

Next to porridge come oatmeal cakes or bannocks—those quaint fragile things which the ironical Saxon said were too rich for his blood. Simplicity in the art of bread baking could not go to a more primitive basis for the bannock or "farl" of oatmeal is only meal moistened with water, kneaded, and fired on a girdle. Froissart tells that the ancient Scots soldiers, when they took the field (and every thing else they could lay their hands on) carried a wallet of oatmeal and a girdle, or flat iron plate, with them to make cakes, and cakes are still made in the same manner. Gourmands prefer cake with a mixture of butter, and indeed there is (but for the expense of it) much to be said in its favor in this rich form. There probably never was a time when oatmeal cakes were more popular in Scotland than to-day, for the Scottish dame, though she no longer bakes them on her own Culross girdle, can buy, and does buy them, in great quantities from Midlothian manufacturers. These modern "farles" are got up in trim packets to look like tea biscuits, or such prosaic comestibles, but they are, nevertheless, plain, honest, Scottish bannocks. There is for the people who need not the toothpick worse provand than bannocks with cheese or sardines, and their wholesomeness is beyond dispute.

Into the composition of haggis enters oatmeal—much oatmeal; but haggis is not so exclusively made of oatmeal as white puddings, the "marag geal" of the Gael, or the "hasty pudding" of the Low Country guidwife. White puddings are, by reason of their shape, susceptible to artistic arrangement, like sausages, and sometimes it is the privilege of the stranger to see them—sheep intestines, stuffed with oatmeal, suet and seasoning, tied together at the ends—hanging to dry in graceful festoons from the rafters of the country farm-houses. There are vandals who put raisins into white puddings; but one might as well put prunes into porridge for the incongruity of it.

"We cultivate literature on a little oatmeal," said the old Edinburgh reviewers, and there is a world of suggestion in the statement. What Dr. Buchan and the old medicos would have called "the gross humors" are not excited by such plain living, and high thinking should accordingly ensue. Yet one can, perhaps, purchase high thoughts too dearly. The heroes of Lacedaemon lived on a certain black broth, so unsavory and coarse to those of more delicate taste that a citizen of Sybaris, tasting it, said he ceased to wonder at the Spartan contempt for death, since they were obliged to live on such fare. The Scots have always been cracked up as a martial and fearless nation—have we not the reason for it in the oatmeal!


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Than cure, and those who are subject to rheumatism can prevent attacks by keeping the blood pure and free from the acid which causes the disease. You can rely upon Hood's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for rheumatism and catarrh, also for every form of scrofula, salt rheum, boils and other diseases caused by impure blood. It tones and vitalizes the whole system.

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## SHORT LOCALS.

**Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.**

—Fine English table cutlery at Fox's

—The city council held a special meeting at 4 this afternoon.

—Recital at Conservatory of Music to-night. A good programme will be presented.

—A fine line of Sheffield carvers in cases just opened at Fox's, 78 Government street.

—Martin Baker, who has been a voluntary occupant of the police cells for several days, was discharged to-day.

—Account books, copying books and presses, offices supplies at the regular reduced prices at Johnston's book store.

—The fourth annual conference of the "True Believers" will be held in Omineca hall, Oriental avenue, to-morrow, Sunday and Monday.

—A public meeting will be held at the city hall this evening to receive the report of the committee appointed to draft a municipal platform.

—Miss Florence Whittier and Harry Parker were married Wednesday night. Chas. Ball was groomsman and Miss Gertrude Ball bridesmaid.

—The meeting of the British Columbia Poultry, Dog and Pet Stock Association will be held this evening at the office of D. M. Eberts, the president.

—Peter Lawson, drunk, was fined $10 by Magistrate Macrae in the police court. James Foley, a sailor, drunk, paid $2.50 costs and promised to get out of town.

—A telegraph line is to be constructed from Nanaimo to Vancouver, thence to Westminster and Brownsville, where it will connect with the Great Northern railway line.

—The Pythian ball in Assembly hall to-night will be largely attended. Many tickets have been sold. The hall has been nicely fitted up and an excellent supper has been provided.

—The B. C. Mining and Manufacturing Co. of Vancouver has been incorporated with a capital of $100,000 in $10 shares by W. R. Robertson, A. F. Griffiths, D. R. Young, H. K. Lee and D. McPhee.

—The remains of the late Mrs. William Kipling were interred Thursday afternoon from the family home, South road, Spring Ridge. Rev. P. H. McEwen officiated. The pallbearers were Messrs. Jackson, Nevins, T. Kipling, McKay, Sparks and C. Kipling.

—The passenger and freight rates on the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway have been approved. They are published in the Gazette. Passenger rates are: Between Nelson and Salmon River (one way), $1.25; between Nelson and Waneta (one way), $2.50; and between Salmon River and Waneta (one way), $1.25.

—Application appears in to-day's Gazette for a charter for the operation of a line of railway or tramway from New Denver to mines within a radius of 15 miles of that town. This circle will include the Mountain Chief, Slocan Star, Alpha, Freddie Lee, Blue Bird, Bonanza King, Washington, Dardanelles and Wellington. Application is made by John Elliot.

—There was a fair audience at Victoria theatre last night. Acme lodge, I. O. O. F., produced a farcical representation of a secret society initiation entitled "The Ancient Order of Hercules." The presentation abounded in feats of unparalleled valor on the part of the poor unfortunate candidate. Proceeds go toward the Protestant Orphans' Home.

—Central church entertainment last night was well attended. A good programme was presented: Piano solo, Miss Leech; song, W. G. Simpson; recitation, Miss Wilson; song (with violin obligato), Miss Macleod and Miss Trimen; song (comic), Mr. Temple; instrumental duet, the Misses Spring; song, Mr. Jay; intermission for refreshments; piano solo, Miss Leech; recitation, Miss Armstrong; song, Mr. Jay; negro burlesque, Messrs. Simpson, Temple and Macleod.

—The Topeka, which arrived from Alaska on Wednesday night, brings news of the suicide of Rev. J. W. McFarland, a Presbyterian missionary at Hoonah. He was about 60, and he and his wife are said to have done much good work among the Indians of that section. McFarland has been known as a sort of eccentric individual, and his suicide appears to have been planned and executed while in a fit of temporary insanity. It was accomplished by means of a trunk strap, one end of which was fastened to the bed post and the other tied around his neck in such a way as to slowly strangle him when he knelt down as if to pray.

—The latest sealing schooner to clear for the North Pacific is the Agnes McDonald. She makes the eleventh.

—An entertainment in aid of St. John's church will be held in the school room of the church on Tuesday, Jan. 2nd, at 8:30 p. m.

—In the police court Ah Hoh was convicted of peddling without having paid his license. Sentence was deferred pending the decision of the test case in the supreme court.

—Miss Addie Hyams, of the Victoria Optical Co., 100 Government street, will give any poor people a pair of spectacles for a New Year's gift providing they bring a certificate from a physician to show they are deserving.

—The case of Dunsmuir vs. the bark Harold, a salvage claim for $5,000, was continued in the admiralty court today. Hon. C. E. Pooley, Q. C., closed the case for the plaintiff and Mr. Bodwell proceeded with the case for the defendant. About ten witnesses have been called by the defence.

—Hon. Justice Crease yesterday granted the injunction in the case of the attorney-general of Canada vs. Hughitt & McIntyre. This prevents the company from bringing any more logs down the Cowichan river until the present accumulation has been removed. It also orders that the accumulation shall be removed.

—The promoters of the Theatre Royal stock company project are expending a considerable sum in rendering the interior of the building comfortable. They purpose to cater to a better class of patronage and will make the theatre a family resort. They have engaged a very competent company and will present standard pieces in an attractive way. Popular prices will be charged and every effort made to bring success to the venture.

—The auction sale held by Joshua Davies at the house of H. McGuire today was largely attended and prices obtained did not indicate hard times. During the hour and a half the sale occupied the bidding was spirited, most of the buyers remaining to the close of the sale. The retail traders report satisfactory trade during the past week; many state they have had larger sales than those of last year. Indications point to an early opening of spring with satisfactory business.

—Mrs. Sarah McTeigh, wife of the late John McTeigh, and an old resident of Victoria, died in St. Joseph's hospital at 5 o'clock this morning. She was operated on a few days ago, and while the surgeons expressed no hope of prolonging her life beyond a few months, it was not thought the end was so near. Mrs. McTeigh came to Victoria from New York with her husband in 1861 and lived here continuously for 32 years. She leaves six sons and one daughter. M. McTeigh, one of her sons, is a prominent resident of Seattle. He was here a few days ago but went home. He will return to-morrow. Peter McTeigh, another son, resides at Westminster. The date of the funeral has not been determined.


**A 1**

Sheffield razors (guaranteed), strops, shaving brushes, etc., the best variety in town, at Fox's, 78 Government street.


**Highest Awards.**

The Bush & Gerts piano received the highest award at the World's Fair. Cuts of the prize winner can be seen at the agent's, T. W. Fletcher, 47 Fort street. Buy the best.

**Redgrave Convicted.**

Donald, B. C., Dec. 29.—The adjourned examination of H. Redgrave for the shooting of John Barron on Saturday, Dec. 23rd, took place to-day. Redgrave took advantage of the new code and was sworn by the defence. He said the shooting was accidental. Sprague, for the defence, made a strong plea for the discharge of the prisoner, but Magistrate Cummins found sufficient evidence to warrant a conviction. Bail was asked for, and the application was reserved for decision later on.

**At St. Mark's Church.**

The children of St. Mark's Sunday school held their annual Christmas tree entertainment in Temperance Hall last night. There was quite a number of little ones present and in many cases the parents of the children attended. There was a Christmas tree laden with presents for the children, an appetizing supper and a good musical programme rendered by the children. Sunday school prize awards were: For regular attendance and good conduct for the whole school, Bernice Peter; class 1, girls, Rose Maynard; second, Kate Belamy and Ethel Gray (equal). Class 2, boys, Aden Mycock; class 3, boys, Joseph Hancock; second, Richard Sewell; Clyass 4, Bernice Peter; class 4, Johnnie Johnson. The choir also had their treat and prizes, which were as follows: Best boy in choir, Richard Sewell; second best boy, Richard Hancock; Carl Mathieson, William Maynard (cornet), Seymour Harris, Frederick Mason and Aden Mycock for musical proficiency; Carl Mathieson as cross bearer and Herman Bellamy for willingness to assist in duties about the church. Raymond Hookway received a beautiful book as organist of the church. Rev. W. P. Arden read the Sunday school reports, which showed an attendance of 100 during the year and 52 at present. The success of the church, the report stated, depended upon the success of the Sunday school. In youth alone could a truly spiritual training be imparted.


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The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia, No Alum.

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## ESQUIMALT GOLD MINES.

**Three Claims Staked Off by a Party of Victorians.**

A company of Victoria business men, including G. Leiser, M. Lenz, Jas. Potts and others have staked off three claims, each 1,500 feet square, on the western portion of Viewfield estate, near the entrance to Esquimalt harbor. The claims are known as the Helen, Midnight and Bonanza King. The Helen is on the Viewfield estate, the title of which is an imperial government grant. There is some question as to whether this claim can be recorded, as it is said that an imperial government grant for land includes the minerals. There will be no difficulty about recording the other claims.

Three mining experts have visited the property and each has expressed a different opinion. The first said the claims were very rich, the second that they would not pay, and the third that no one could tell how rich the claims were until they are developed. The gentlemen interested are working more on the latter report than on the other two. An assay of ore from the Midnight showed $71 in gold and considerable silver. On the Helen there is a four-foot ledge, and although the Bonanza King has not yet been prospected thoroughly experts say it is the richest of the trio.

It is expected that the recorder will to-morrow settle the question as to whether the Helen claim can be recorded. If he gives his decision to-morrow development work will commence on Monday. The company hope to have the Helen recorded, as it is their intention to commence work on that claim and run through the other two. If they turn out as well as expected a strong company will be organized to work them.

## TO THE NATIONAL GAME.

**A Lacrosse Jollification at the Victoria —An Evening With the Boys.**

The "smoker" concert and supper in honor of the officers and players of the Victoria Lacrosse Club last evening at the Hotel Victoria by the young men of the city was one of the happiest affairs ever given here. The arrangements were excellent and the entertainment, lasting altogether about four hours, was carried through in a most satisfactory manner. Gathered together were patrons and participants of every sport known here, and a spirit of good fellowship prevailed. The "smoker" and concert took place in the concert hall. David Kerr presided as chairman and filled the post most efficiently. The programme was excellent, every number being encored. A selection by the Bantley family opened the affair. Mr. Richardson followed in one of his inimitable comic selections and was heartily encored. Clement Rowlands was in perfect voice and rendered "Madeline" as he only can. On his recall he sang "Marguerite." He was heartily applauded. A musical trio, Dr. Wade guitar, Mr. Goward mandolin, and Mr. Thomas banjo, played the next number and had to again take the platform to satisfy the enthusiasm of their auditors. John Dunsdale, the comedian of the Theatre Royal, won his way with the amusement lovers of Victoria with a series of dialect and character imitations. Charles Rattray sang "The Idol of My Heart," and Herbert Robertson "Oh Promise Me." Both were very pleasing. J. F. Foulkes caused merriment with his "Daisy Bell." He had to repeat part of it, and then gave "Mrs. Henry 'Awkins." Both were great hits. Dr. Wade, Mr. Goward and Mr. Thomas played again and William Burns played a piano solo and was constrained to give another. Mr. Richardson was again welcomed in a comic song and Mr. Dunsdale added to the merriment with some more imitations and a funny Irish story. For an encore he gave the favorite tunes of some well-known actors. Interspersed through the singing were selections by the Bantley family and several rounds of the punch bowl.

It was nearly 11 o'clock when the crowd proceeded to the dining room. Three long tables, prettily bedecked with the substantial and decorative, accommodated comfortably the 110 guests. When it came to the champagne punch Mr. Ker with a few preliminary remarks as to the object of the evening's entertainment, proposed the health of the Queen. It was drunk standing, and "God Save the Queen" was sung.

Martin Egan proposed the toast of the evening, "The Victoria Lacrosse Club," in a short speech. President W. H. Ellis, Vice-President Dr. Jones, Team Captain W. H. Cullin, Club Captain Ross Eckhardt, Harry Morton, W. H. Blight, W. E. Ditchburn and Charles Cullin responded. They all expressed their deep gratification at the reception given them, and for the staunch support accorded the team by all Victorians.

Premier Davie proposed "Our Sister Clubs." He praised the club for its great record, and for the example set to other clubs of the city. H. F. M. Jones and J. Fraser responded for the Victoria Football Club, and both made capital speeches. Mr. Fraser referred in particular to the recent Portland game and the crowd pledged their support to the proposal of bringing the Portland men over for a return game. A. G. Smith, deputy attorney-general, responded for the "good old cricket club." Mr. Foulkes made a very humorous speech in responding for the lawn tennis club. H. D. Helmcken spoke for the J. B. A. A.

S. Perry Mills gave the company some good advice and a pleasant little speech, and Premier Davie sang, "It Can't be Helped, You Know." The song was a great hit.

Mr. Ellis proposed "Our Hosts, the Committee." They were Geo. Powell, E. G. Anderson, S. D. Schultz, Herbert Robertson, Peter Lampman and Martin Egan. Messrs. Powell and Lampman responded in a happy strain. A. E. McPhillips was called for and responded as an old comrade-in-arms of Field Captain W. H. Cullin. He paid a tribute to athletic sports and appealed for greater interest in the national game. Mr. Foulkes by unanimous request repeated "Daisy Bell," everybody joining in the chorus. Martin Egan proposed the health of those absent from the board, A. E. MacNaughton, Robert Cheyne, Stuart Campbell, Robert Frost, Z. Ketchum, George Tite and A. E. Belfry. William Burnes told how the absentees felt toward Victoria. Mr. Martin sang "Gilhooley's Banquet" and was warmly applauded. Mr. Richardson gave "Patsy Brannigan" very finely, and W. H. Blight rendered "I'll Whistle and Wait for Katie." Clement Rowlands kindly came forward and gave a fine rendition of "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep." It was received with a storm of applause. Harry Morton sang "Drill, ye Tarriers, Drill," and the "Royal Fusiliers" in an amusing way. Premier Davie added to his record as a vocalist by singing "Sarah's Best Young Man." Everybody helped out in the chorus.

The company rendered the national anthem and "Auld Lang Syne," and farewells were said. Geo. Powell played the accompaniments during the evening.

Mine Host Patton deserves the greatest credit for a prettily decorated and comfortable hall, well-made punch and a good supper.


## "SWEETHEARTS AND WIVES,"

Mothers and sisters must be remembered at Xmas, and there is nothing so suitable as the "rings, jewels, gauds, conceits," such as Pennock & Lowe, the jewellers, are showing and at such moderate prices.


**Russell & McDonald's**

Regular annual dry goods sale commences on Tuesday next. Immense bargains are promised in all lines, but especially in dress goods and hosiery.

**Holiday Goods**

Just look at the "Lansdowne House" windows and see the very latest novelties in silk handkerchiefs, lace handkerchiefs, gloves, feather boas, furs, purses, linen handkerchiefs, jackets, umbrellas, dress stuffs, silks, wool shawls all marked at "bed rock prices." During this week the store will remain open until 9 p. m. John Partidge, 86 Yates st.


**—Dont forget we have the largest and choicest stock of Wines in the city. California Wine Co., Ltd., 55 and 57 Broad street.**

**Do You Know ?**

You.....
Can Secure .....
The Best Bargains
In Fall Weight
Of Clothing,
And Fall Hats....
And Underwear..
And Furnishings
AT
**Cameron's**
CASH CLOTHING STORE,
55 JOHNSON STREET.

**Health Wealth Wisdom**

You promote the first,
Secure the second,
And prove that you already
Possess the last by
Ordering your Christmas
Supplies from
**Saunders'**
THE Grocery Store
Of British Columbia.

ARRIVED—
New Grass Australian Butter.
Delicious! Try it.
Nos. 39 and 41 Johnson Street.

# XMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS

WHAT TO BUY.

Brooches, Bracelets, Rings, Watches, Chains, Ear-Rings, Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphires, Opals, Pearls, Sterling Silver, Brushes, Mirrors, Chatelains, Buckles, Photo Frames, Spoons, Forks, Card Cases, Tea Services, Fruit Spoons, Oak Ware.

WHERE TO BUY.

The best and Cheapest Place is

**C. E. REDFERN'S,**

43 Governmens Street. Established 1862.

# IF YOUR ROOF LEAKS

HAVE IT REPAIRED BY

**...McLENNAN & McFEELY...**

Corner Government & Johnson Streets.

TIN and IRON ROOFING. PLUMBING

# The Last Opportunity

To-morrow will be the last day before "Xmas," and you can make yourself happy by embracing the opportunity to inspect Weiler Bros'. grand "Seasonable Presents" and by the purchase of one at least, out of the

**Hundreds of Xmas and New Year's Gifts.**

The Greatest Variety, The Greatest Bargains and the Greatest Rush of Appreciative Buyers will be at

**WEILER BROS.,**

December 23rd, Saturday.

# A GOOD CHANCE!

## CHEAP LUMBER FOR CASH ONLY.

I have received instructions from the assignees to sell the stock of Hughitt & McIntyre, now in the Rock Bay Lumber Yard, at greatly reduced prices. The stock is too well known for further comment.

S. F. McINTOSH,
Rock Bay Coal and Wood Yard.

**$$$.....$$.....$$$**

What you make by getting your clothes made at J. W. Creighton's. Prices—Overcoats from $25.00 up; Suits from $18.00 up, and Pants from $5.00 up.

No. 86 Government Street.

# The World's Record

Now held at 88 Government street where the $25 Suits are made in 24 hours' notice, and Pants made in 6 hours.

**The Goods are not Given Away**

But these prices cannot be approached in the East or B. C.

**D. CAMPBELL & CO., 88 GOVERNMENT STREET.**

# FOR SALE

## 6 Lots--2 Corners

**ONE ACRE**

The best site for a good house on the market. Close to Tramway. Near to water. City water on property.

**THREE LOTS**

Cultivated as garden. Price $1,400. A great bargain.

**J. E. CRANE,**
30 Broad Street.

# GOLD

**Spectacles or Eyeglasses**

All fitted with our perfected lenses or genuine pebbles. Each one bears our stamp as guarantee of superior quality. Glasses will be exchanged to suit after the holidays. The most complete stock and lowest prices at the ONLY OPTICIANS of B. C.

**F. W. NOLTE & CO.,**
37 Fort Street.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL

## Conference of Believers

Will be held in

**Omineca Hall, Oriental Avenue,**

—ON—

**Saturday, Lord's Day and Monday First,**

(at 10 a.m., 2 and 7:30 p.m.) for prayer, praise and ministry of God's Word.

A kind invitation is hereby extended to all believers to participate in these meetings.

d28-3t

## Money! Money! Money!

Cheques are now ready for all accounts against the

**Corporation of the City of Victoria,**

And the undersigned will be obliged if all parties will call at his office

TO-MORROW

for the same.

Dec. 27. CHAS. KENT, City Treasurer.

## FOR SALE!

Lease and good-will of first-class boarding house, with spacious grounds; good reason for selling; business is now paying. Apply to BEAUMONT BOGGS, Broad st., dec16-1m P.O. Box 128.

## THE COLONNAS.

### A Garrulous Friend Tells Some Family History.

Paris, Dec. 28.—Prince Colonna was asked by the United Press correspondent this evening to give his side of the suit for separation. He says he must decline to imitate the Mackays by discussing family affairs in the newspapers. He was willing, however, to make a statement denying the falsehoods which had been circulated, he said, concerning him and his friends." One of these friends made this statement in the Prince's behalf: "The further adjournment of the suit is probable, in fact it is likely to be adjourned as long as Princess Colonna's lawyer had any pretext for deferring judgment. The court's decision is beyond question unless the bench be influenced by personal regard for the Mackays. The judge must admit that they have no jurisdiction.

"Prince Colonna," he said, "is a lieutenant in the Italian cavalry, an Italian elector and is an Italian land owner. He doubtless, is actionable in the Italian courts but not here. The Princess having provisionally the charge of the children, whose guardianship really is the object of the litigation, is not desirous of hastening the decision of the French courts. The case could be tried properly only in Naples, where the tribunal certainly would refuse to deprive a prince, highly esteemed in his country, of the natural guardianship of his own children, in favor of a mother who is foreign born. This would be true especially in view of the press campaign which has been undertaken against the prince and does not stop short even of defaming his character. The attacks made by the press upon the prince have aroused bitter feeling in the official circles of Italy against the Mackays. As to the assertion that the Mackays paid the prince's gambling debts, and that the prince sold his wife's wedding presents to pay his living expenses, I can say that they never paid a sidgle centime of the prince's debts. He would not have permitted it. His wife took away with her the wedding presents, together with her every other possession, she having a separate estate and receiving allowances from her step-father. Prince Colonna has proofs that she drew the money from the bank and spent or invested it entirely by herself. The prince sold from the Paris residence only his furniture, which he no longer needed here, as he was about to return to his ancestral palace in Naples. His personal estate is amply sufficient, and has been ever since his marriage, to cover his personal expenses. He inherited a large amount of property. The story that he is addicted to gambling is entirely unfounded."

Prince Colonna's friend then rehearsed the Prince's grievances against Mrs. Mackay, whom the prince evidently considers responsible for his marital unhappiness. He said that the prince quarrelled frequently with his mother-in-law and eventually forbade her to cross his threshhold. After alluding to the quarrel between the Mackays and Colonna regarding the future of their children, the prince's friend continued: "Three months ago, therefore, the prince decided to leave Paris, where his family were living in great style, and to return to Italy, reduce his household expenses and economize generally, so as to provide for the future of his children. A secondary reason for the change was that he wished to have the children educated in their father's country and learn its language, of which they were entirely ignorant at the time and the princess was believed by him to be willing to follow out this course, although she later appeared to disapprove of it and finally persuaded the prince to retain a foothold at least in Paris. The princess packed and sent away several articles, including the wedding presents. At the prince's suggestion several articles in the house were selected as souvenirs while the rest of the furniture was to be sold. They even discussed the details of establishing their house in Naples. The prince, not suspecting the truth, went out walking one afternoon, and when he returned from dinner he was astonished to find that his wife and children had vanished. On the writing table there was a note from the princess, saying that she had lodged a demand with the courts for a separation."

### Barbary Pirates.

It is so bewitching to saunter about the streets in this African sunshine that one is apt to forget that Algiers was not always so attractive to European visitors. For 300 years it was in the power of the infidel, who ruled with an iron hand. The only Christians to be seen were at work in the galleys, or in the servants' halls of great houses, always in some menial occupation. If they had any skill as artificers, it was put to use in the decoration of the houses of their masters. All the old palaces of Algiers, among which are those of the governor and archbishop, are filled with elaborate carvings, miracles of labor, which must have required the toil of years, all of which was the work of Christian slaves.

Nor is it long since this high carnival of barbarism had sway, for it continued till within the memory of men now living. It is only 63 years ago that the flag of the Moslem floated from the Kasbah on yonder hill! A place of such grim associations is worth a visit. It is a pretty steep climb, but not wearisome in the afternoon, when that side of the hill is in shadow, and if you make frequent pauses by the way, as you will, to turn and look down upon the city at your feet, or off upon the Mediterranean. Here is an open space that you might pass without notice if not told that it is the place where the guillotine is set up for capital offenders. A gruesome spot, indeed, but not unworthy of being kept in view among a turbulent and lawless people. Thus slowly climbing higher and higher, you reach the top, when a glorious outlook bursts upon the sight. Here stood the old castle, now dismantled and gone. But what a history it has to make men shudder! For this was the greatest den of robbers in the world, as it was the stronghold of the Barbary pirates, who, from this headland height, kept a sharp lookout north, east and west for any sail that might show itself on the horizon. For three centuries they preyed on the commerce of all nations. Not only did they rob ships of their cargoes, but the unhappy voyagers were seized as lawful prey and subjected to the most cruel slavery.

The horrors endured by these wretched "prisoners and captives" are almost beyond belief. The story has been told by Sir Lambert Playfair, in his "Scourge of Christendom," one of the most thrilling tales of suffering in the annals of mankind, yet not without relief in the courage with which it was borne and the friendship and devotion which it called forth. Cases were not wanting of those who became so bound together by their common suffering that when one was ransomed by his kindred at home he would not accept deliverance, refusing to leave his friend behind. And to the eternal honor of the Roman Catholic church be it remembered that priests volunteered to go among their brethren in captivity, even though they must needs be themselves enslaved, so that they might give to others the consolation of religion! But that such a state of things should be continued at all in the nineteenth century was the disgrace of the civilized world. True, ment of tribute to the Barbary powers—a tribute that was paid by almost, if not quite, every European state—but this was itself a confession of weakness or want of courage that was to the shame of all Christendom! Our own country, too, paid tribute for a time, but it had the excuse of being the most helpless in the case, because the farthest away. And to its honor be it said it was the first power to refuse to pay it longer. In 1815 the United States sent Commodore Decatur to "serve notice" on the Dey of Algiers that, from that time forth, we should pay tribute no more. The Dey, seeing that the American captain was in earnest, and fearing the effect of such an example, tried to compromise, and modestly suggested that he would accept even a little powder, just to keep up appearances, to which the gallant commodore replied that "if he took the powder he must take the balls too," a suggestion which was not at all agreeable; and the Dey soon made the best of a bad case by yielding the point, virtually admitting that rather than receive that kind of tribute he would receive none at all! But this was a mere prologue to the great drama that was now opening, the chief act in which was performed the following year, when an English fleet under Lord Exmouth anchored off the mole and laid half of the city in ruins.

Algiers was then at the mercy of England, and some may think it a want of foresight that, having possession, she did not do what France did afterward, keep it, as she has kept other parts of the world, as an inseparable portion of the mighty British empire. But this great inheritance was to go to the country of St. Louis, who, nearly six centuries before, had led a crusade to Jerusalem for the rescue of the Holy Sepulchre. To France it remained to give the coup de grace to this relic of barbarism. It came about in a somewhat dramatic way. The relations of the two powers had long been strained, but with no rupture, till in a conference between the Dey of Algiers and the representative of France the former so far forgot himself as to give the latter a slap in the face! That settled him—not the Frenchman who received the blow, but the barbarian who gave it. The offence was worse than a defeat, for every man in France felt as if he had been struck in the face—an insult that could only be washed out in blood. It is one of the most remarkable cases in history to illustrate the fact that great events may follow from small causes, that a coup de siffet led to the overthrow of a kingdom! In 1830 the French landed an army, with orders to settle the business once for all. The haughty Algerians, who, from the immunity they had enjoyed in centuries of crime, had come to feel sure of the protection of Allah, were somewhat shaken in their minds as the bombs began to fly over their city and to crash through the roofs of the houses. When at last they were compelled to submit, and were spared the further horrors of bombardment, it was upon the inexorable condition that they surrender their power forever.

And so the old flag that had floated over the Kasbah for centuries came down and the new flag went up, and is floating there to-day. Never was there a greater victory of civilization over barbarism.

### French Schools.

"Every child in France at this hour," says the complacent minister in a well-known story, "is studying the same lesson;" and it is practically the same for every undergraduate still. Uniform knowledge and uniform precision, with uniform justice, for every young citizen are thus secured, and what are commonly reckoned the essential qualities of the French mind" are unquestionably developed.

Not only the symmetry but the working of the system is perfect; the Grande Armee is gone, even the Code has its uncertainties; new governments and principles come and go; but the University of France has sat as it was set, above the reach of time and politics, as became the mighty spiritual institution it was. The body of the nation is in its outer court, the governing classes are in the second and third. We recognize in England how largely the public schoolboy is the father of the man, but we must deepen this impression tenfold to realize the national importance of the lyceen and his baccalaureat.

One might write a good account of modern France in terms of him alone—the lyceen full-blown as litterateur and critic, as artist and engineer, as journalist and politician, as soldier and colonizer, and so on. In all such occupations, however, he has too much to do with the outer court; it is in the inner one, that of the doctorate, the aggregation, the diploma of the Ecole Normale Superieure, that he fully blossoms, unspotted from the world. He becomes a professor or other functionary, for above all things the ambition of the conventionally well educated Frenchman is to belong to some bureau or other.

The profane call this inner court (with some approach to descriptive accuracy, it must be confessed) that of the mandarinat." Its more erudite and anchoritative personages becoming "mandarins," and its humbler Levites "ronds de cuir," i.e., civil servants, viewed teleologically as coverings for stools. So upon every mind in France there is laid the dead hand of the great law-giver.—Fortnightly Review.

### Prevention is Better

Than cure, and those who are subject to rheumatism can prevent attacks by keeping the blood pure and free from the acid which causes the disease. You can rely upon Hood's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for rheumatism and catarrh, also for every form of scrofula, salt rheum, boils and other diseases caused by impure blood. It tones and vitalizes the whole system.

HOOD'S PILLS are easy and gentle in effect.

### Mr. Gladstone's Christmas Sermonette.

Speaking at the Chester Music Hall on Saturday, Dec. 27th, 1862, Mr. Gladstone, then chancellor of the exchequer, ended his remarks with a brief religious address suitable to the season:

"Human life," said Mr. Gladstone, "is serious and earnest, and when the image of our duty is placed before us we are sometimes afraid of it and tempted to run away from it. It is no wonder that the feeling is found which makes us think the day no more than sufficient for the burden laid upon it. That which is variously felt among every class is felt, and naturally felt, by the laboring class in its simplest form. When they rise in the morning labor faces them, and when the day closes weariness, following upon toil, depresses them. But this, though it may be true, is not the whole truth. Where there is a brave and gallant spirit in man it commonly, and in the absence of ordinary trials, manages to save something of time, of thought, of energy, from the urgent demands of his outer life and bodily wants. There is the blessed rest of Sunday, a standing and a speaking witness of the truth that "man doth not live by bread alone." And on every day the careful gathering of small fragments of time, some of which well-nigh every man, woman and child has it in their power to gather, will, so it be hot steadily and constantly continued, and made a part of the daily habit of our lives, produce in the end not only considerable but surprising results. Yet, after all, it must not be forgotten that one central, effectual element in true growth for civilization is to be found in Christianity. Individual men living under Christianity, and who will—perhaps caring little for Christianity—themselves see no direct connection between the gospel and many useful discoveries of prosperous industries, may think they can fashion for themselves civilization out of the materials which earth affords, without the trouble of taking into view our relation to the world unseen and Him who rules. Far be it from me to bring a railing accusation against them, but I think they are mistaken. This world is God's world by right, ours only by gift and suffrance, and it cannot go well with us if we try to shut Him out of it. But in truth what we have most to fear is not the prevalence of error of this kind, taking the form of philosophy or wisdom; it is our own faithlessness, our own selfishness, our own worldliness, ever drawing us downward in spite of affections which ever grow weaker and weaker by neglect, and which are at length wholly stifled by the thorns and briars of evil habit growing up into a tangled thicket around them and over them. It is not erroneous belief that this is the cause of widespread ruin. It is the fear, the discipline, the pressure, the cares, the desires, the appetites which shut out from the mind of the creature the thought of the Creator. Many of us have read in this solemn season, in the service of the church, the account of the birth of our Lord in Bethlehem. In that we are told by the evangelist these simple words, 'There was no room for them in the inn.' What thought do these words awaken in the mind? Perhaps the first may be this, that no wonder is so great a concourse of people of all ranks going up to be registered for taxes there should be no room in the inn for the poor and unpretending mother of the Saviour to be delivered of her first-born child. But the second thought may be that the world is like that inn, that amidst its pomp, its magnificence, amidst the whirl and hurry of its business, amid the marble edifices of its gigantic triumphs, amidst its enterprises, amidst the crowds and pressure of even its neediest inhabitants, there is no room for the Saviour of mankind. Upon this thought another might follow—that that inn, in respect of its hustle and turmoil, is like the world. Man crowds round man, giving himself up without reserve, whether to vicious indulgences or to selfish enjoyments, or to whatever of advancement in this world till he feels himself so full that there is no room in him for the thought that his food and raiment, his gifts and faculties, his hopes and prospects, all that he has and all that he can ever be, came down to him from the Most High, and are to be rendered up to him from whom they came, in thanks, in praise and in dutiful obedience."—Woman at Home.

### How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c postage to send in the wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully.


**Thos. Firth & Sons, Ltd.**
BEST CRUCIBLE CAST STEEL.

**Steel, Peech & Tozer, Ltd.**
BESSEMER STEEL. .·. OPEN HEARTH STEEL.

JAMES HUTTON & Co., AGENTS,
MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

**WINTER TIME TABLE**
**NATIONAL ELECTRIC TRAMWAY AND LIGHTING COMPANY.**
20 MINUTE CAR SERVICE.

FORT ST.—5c.—First car leaves the Power House at 6:20 a.m.; Hospital at 6:40 a.m. Last car leaves Power House at 11 p.m.; Hospital at 11:20 p.m.
OAK BAY—5c.—First car leaves Junction at 7:20 a.m.; Oak Bay at 7:20 a.m. Last car leaves Junction at 10 p.m.; Oak Bay at 10:30 p.m.
DOUGLAS ST. AND OUTER WHARF—5c.—First car leaves Toimie Avenue at 6:35 a.m.; Outer Wharf at 6:40 a.m. Last car leaves Toimie Ave. at 10:35 p.m.; Outer Wharf at 11:00 p.m.
SPRING RIDGE AND BEACON HILL—5c.—First car leaves Beacon Hill at 6:40 a.m.; Fernwood at 6:45 a.m. Last car leaves Beacon Hill at 10:20 p.m.; Fernwood at 11:18 p.m.
ESQUIMALT—10c.—First car leaves Power House at 7:00 a.m.; Campbell's Corner at 7:30 a.m.; Esquimalt at 7:35 a.m. Last car leaves Power House at 10:40 p.m.; Campbell's Corner at 10:20 p.m.; Esquimalt at 11:05 p.m.

F. W. McCRADY, Sup't.

C. E. PERRY, Mem. Inst. C.E., P.L.S. M. S. DAVYS, M.E. H. GRAY, C.E., P.L.S.

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CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS
Provincial Land Surveyors, Real Estate & Mining Brokers

Railway Reconnaissance and Location Contracts taken. Estimates Prepared. Prospecting Outfits Organized. Mines Reported on and Assays Furnished.

In connection with our Engineering and Surveying Department, we are opening up an office at Nelson, in the now famous Kootenay District, for the purpose of handling Real Estate and Mining in all its branches. Our partner Mr. M. S. Davys having resided in the Kootenay country for the past five years, and successfully developed valuable mining properties there has able to furnish reliable information as to location and values of properties.

OFFICES
VICTORIA (Room 4, Spencer's Arcade, Government Street.) NELSON, B.C.

**The Weekly Times**

The Weekly edition of the TIMES is a 16-page paper; containing all the news of the week, general, provincial and city. It is the only independent political paper in British Columbia, and has a very large circulation within the province.

Subscription, $2 per annum in advance; postage in addition to foreign countries.

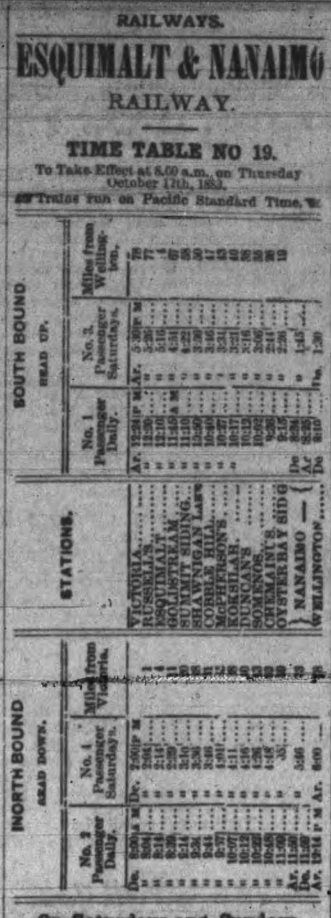
Address,

THE TIMES P. & P. CO.,
Victoria, B. C.

RAILWAYS.

**ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.**

TIME TABLE NO 19.
To Take Effect at 6.00 a.m. on Thursday October 12th, 1893.
Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.



**On Saturdays and Sundays**

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Monday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox.

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria Station.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
H. E. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,**
(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 22,
Taking effect November 1st, 1893.

**Vancouver Route.**

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock a.m.
Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

**New Westminster Route.**

Leaves Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing, Hastings Mill, Moodyville, Sunday at 23 o'clock. Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)
For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.
For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney, Friday at 7 o'clock.
Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
For Pender Island and Sidney, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

**Northern Route.**

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st and 15th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

**Barclay Sound Route.**

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification. JOHN IRVING, Manager.
G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.

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SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
LARGE CONSIGNMENT JUST TO HAND.
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97 Johnson Street.

## GENERAL DISPATCHES.

### News in Brief From Various Parts of the World.

London, Dec. 28.—A dispatch from Paris to the St. James Gazette says that the wine growers in the south of France are so over glutted with their produce that they offer wine at one penny per quart, but fail to obtain that price. The splendid vintage has made wine a drug in the market. New casks cost more than the wine needed to fill them. The dispatch adds that three thousand wine growers in the Montpelier district are preparing a protest against merchants supplying the wine shops of Paris with manufactured wines when the genuine article is so cheap. A great meeting of the growers is about to be held at Nimes for the purpose of calling attention to the scandal of selling counterfeit wines.

London, Dec. 28.—The financial editor of the Westminster Gazette says this afternoon, in an editorial on the affairs of the Atchison railway system: "All fully recognize that Mr. Reinhart, as president of a railway company standing in a precarious position, may find it necessary to be very reticent in dealing with an interview on the position of the company, yet we feel that a man making such misstatements as appear in the report of the position of the company is not entitled to the confidence of the shareholders. We have the welcome information that steps are to be taken today to form a committee to protect the interests of the London bondholders. The names of those undertaking the task will represent the largest English interests."

Prague, Dec. 28.—It was expected that the opening of the diet to-day would be made the occasion by some of the young Czechs members for creating a disturbance, but the demeanor of the house was very pacific, and there was no demonstration of any kind. The young Czechs formally laid before the house a proposal that the extraordinary measure adopted by the imperial government in its treatment of Bohemia should be abolished.

London, Dec. 28.—The Italian bark Cavalier Luigi, Captain Dilierty, at Lynn from San Francisco, reports that she was in a gale November 30, when 200 miles from Falmouth, during which she lost several sails. The bark rolled heavily, and her cargo shifted, giving her a bad list. It was found necessary to jettison 400 bags of wheat to get her on an even keel.

London, Dec. 28.—The attacks made by Henry Labouchere in Truth and in his parliamentary speeches upon the conduct of the South African Chartered Company, in their campaign against the Matabele, have moved the company to provide the house of commons with a list of their shareholders. This list will be issued soon as parliamentary papers. Contrary to general expectation, the list contains the following names of members of parliament: Sir Charles Dilke, Radical; Thomas Gibson Bowles, Tory; Ashmead Bartlett Burdett-Coutts, Conservative; Charles V. Conybeare, Radical; Sir Thomas Sutherland, Liberal-Unionist, and Alexander MacArthur, a government whip. Together they have but £8,000 worth of shares. Most of the shareholders have invested only small sums. Among them are Mr. Schnadhorst, the great Liberal organizer, a host of Jews and not a few foreigners. The Duke of Abercorn and Duke of Fife are among the heaviest shareholders. Premier Cecil Rhodes, of Cape Colony, has £30,000 worth of shares. Formerly his holding was £45,000 worth.

London, Dec. 28.—The Hamburg correspondent of the Central News says: Prince Bismarck has been confined to his bed by a cold since Dec. 20th. He caught the cold on Christmas day, when he exposed himself to the moist air of the park, despite the warnings of his physicians. He is said to be making fair progress towards recovery. Dr. Schweninger is satisfied that he will be quite well in a few days.

Madrid, Dec. 28.—General Campos, commander-in-chief at Melilla, has been appointed special envoy to the Sultan to arrange with him the terms of settlement between Morocco and Spain. He will start for Tangier early in January. The bulk of the Spanish troops now at Melilla will leave camp forthwith but will be massed at strategic points along the southern coast of Spain and the north coast of Africa pending the final settlement. One of the African positions to be occupied by a large force is Ceuta.

London, Dec. 28.—Major Johnson, who arrived here recently from Mashonaland, thinks that the lack of native reports of the disaster to Captain Wilson's party is a hopeful sign. He thinks Captain Wilson's men exhausted their ammunition and thus were prevented from pursuing Lobengula far from the Shangani. As they must have had several wounded, he argues, they must have been unable to get back over the river. They were likely to choose the route on which they would have little fighting, and Major Johnson believes this choice would have confined Wilson to the Fort Salisbury or Fort Charter route. As each fort is some 220 miles from Shangani, he would not be likely to strike either road before the end of next week.

London, ec. 28.—The Scottish Liberal association has adopted an address to the Right Hon. Mr. Gladstone, endorsing his policy and declaring their belief that the house of lords will ultimately be compelled to yield to the people's will in regard to home rule for Ireland.

Altoona, Pa., Dec. 29.—Miles Kennedy, of Williamsburg, Pa., was killed while setting off a dynamite blast at the Juanita stone quarries, 20 miles south of here yesterday afternoon. In company with two other men he had lighted the fuse and got a safe distance away, but fearing it had failed to catch properly, went back to examine it, and when very near the dynamite exploded.

### Excited Sicilians.

Rome, Dec. 28.—The anti-tax agitation of the Sicilian peasants and of the lower classes generally in Sicilian cities and villages continues to spread. News of Sicilian demonstrations and anti-tax disturbances are received almost constantly at Palermo. At Travansa, a town of 9,000 inhabitants, twenty-one miles from Trapani, 400 men supposed to be members of the Fascio secret service, a revolutionary organization, attacked the villa of Prince Trabida, drove off the servants and took possession of the building and grounds. When the police threatened to interfere the rioters said they would burn down the houses. Infantry have been sent from Caltanisetta to dislodge them and restore order in the neighborhood. The revolutionary movement has spread from Monte Maggiore throughout the whole province of Palermo toward Lercara di Freddi. Socialists are exhorting the peasants to resent the action of the government in sending the military to put them down and to answer with force. Guiseppe Deffice, socialist deputy for Catania, and founder of the Fascio, has arrived at Palermo, where he will take part in a socialist congress of all Italy. The congress will meet on January 1, and will sit for three days. The chief subjects for discussion will be the injustice of the tax system in Sicily and the general discrimination of the authorities against the poor. It is feared that this congress will greatly accelerate the progress of the revolutionary movement. In several cities of the mainland the infection of the Sicilian unrest is beginning to be apparent. Naples is already threatened with street riots. Twelve men have been arrested for inciting the people to disorder. In some of the commoner theatres agitators have thrown from the galleries programmes with these words printed in red ink: "Down with taxation!" "Long live the Sicilians!" "Hurrah for Socialism!"

### Starved His Passengers.

New Orleans, Dec. 28.—The French steamer Havre was seized this morning on a suit brought by the steerage passengers that the water furnished them was unwholesome, the food insufficient and often decayed; also that they were put on short rations for part of the voyage. Captain Lapute was arrested for violating the United States law which requires that passengers shall be provided with proper food. The ship was bonded later in the day.

### Convivial Scotland.

Strange to say, despite Scotland's reputation as a drinking country, the Scottish inn scarcely existed before the present country. An English traveller who went to Edinburgh in 1598 wrote:

"I did never hear nor see that they have any public inns with signs hanging out; but the better sort of citizens brew ale—their usual drink—and the same citizens will entertain passengers upon acquaintance or entreaty."

When Defoe visited Aberdeen (he is supposed to have been there in 1748) he found but one public house in the town, and Dr. Johnson's experiences in Caledonian inns are well known.

As early as 1424 an act was passed to restrain Scottish private hispitality, and inns "in all barrow townis and thorouchfairis quhair common passages ar" were ordered to be opened. Twelve years later a bill after Sir Wilfrid Lawson's own heart was passed, decreeing that "nane be found in tauerne after nine houres," and at the same time indicating that drunkenness had become a public nuisance.

But whatever interest lies in the Scottish public house begins about the middle of the last century, when "mine host," and particularly "mine hostess," appears upon the scene with all those rare qualities which Scott makes so much of in "Meg Dods," "Lucky Macleary," and other Waverley landladies. At this time, too, the back parlor became the rendezvous of the wit and learning of the day. There they ate, drank and talked.

Edinburgh had its "Easy Club," associated with Allan Ramsay, and the "Poker Club," frequented by David Hume, Adam Smith, Lord Kames; both meeting in taverns, and discussing literature, philosophy and politics. In fact, the private back parlor, with pipes, supper, and port or claret, was the representative of both the modern club and learned society.

It was this association, undoubtedly, which produced the peculiar characteristics of such famous folks as Burns' Poosie Nansie, whose house was the scene of "The Jolly Beggars," and Tibbie Shiels, of the Ettrick Shepherd. Tibbie, the Vale of Yarrow, and St. Mary's Loch were inseparable to those who went there when the last of Scottish landladies could still receive visitors at St. Mary's cotage.

In her lifetime she knew Sir Walter Scott, Sir David Brewster, Christopher North, De Quincy, Hogg and a host of others, down to Andrew Lang and R. L. Stevenson.

The haunts of Ferguson, of Hogg, and of Burns are associated much more than in mere name with their famous patrons. Ferguson rushing from his solicitor's desk to Peter Williamson's tavern in the Edinburgh parliament house; Hogg singing his songs to friends at Tibbie Shiels'; and Burns talking at an inn table in that divine way which brought ostlers to listen.

Were ever any pictures more tragic or more human? Such inns may still be found in out-of-the-way Scottish villages, where the village wit cracks his jokes and the village poet sings his own songs.

But the tourist has invaded the land, and the modern Scottish inn is famous for big bills rather than for conviviality or good society.—London Echo.

### The Irishwoman at the Bank.

An old woman of undeniable Celtic origin entered a down-town savings bank the other day and walked up to the desk.

"Do you want to draw or deposit?" asked the gentlemanly clerk.

"Naw of doant. Oi wants ter put some in."

The clerk pushed up the book for her signature, and indicating the place, said: "Sign on this line, please?"

"Above it or below it?"

"Just above it."

"Me whole name?"

"Yes."

"Before oi was married."

"No, just as it is now."

"Oi can't write."

"A snake in the grass" is all the more dangerous from being unsuspected. So are many of the blood medicines offered the public. To avoid all risk, ask your druggist for Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and also for Ayer's Almanac, which is just out for the new year.

## ALL SORTS

An actor of incomparable skill, a speaker and thinker of unquestionable power, a remarkable man, in fact, stands before you. Under his searching and crushing analysis the prisoner has no secrets. The procureur-general attacks him in front directly, describing him with a gesture, piercing his very soul with a glance, weaving around him a net of suggestive phrases, while ever and anon he makes him start by some sudden and inexpected apostrophe.

"I know your name," said M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire to the mysterious Campi; "I am glad to tell it to you!" And he seems as if about to fall upon him, his finger stretched out as if pointing at the corpse. The prisoner waited, all trembling, while his adversary lengthened out his words and prolonged his silence until the culprit began to think his secret known and his real name on the point of being cast in his teeth.

Then, with a disdainful smile, satisfied with the effect produced, M. de Beaurepaire finished his sentence in a tone of contemptuous irony: "I know you name and am going to tell it you; you are the murderer of the Rue du Regard."—The Paris Law Courts.

\+ \+ \+

A funny little row occurred between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Goschen in the house of commons recently. Mr. Goschen had used the phrase a "put-up job," in debate, and the Grand Old Man congratulated Mr. Goschen on his "grand and unrivalled power of manipulating the English language." He also said that "this is an age of dictionaries," and speculated upon "whether it would be included in the newest treasure of the English language." Here Mr. Gladstone, with all his acumen, was napping. The phrase "put-up" is introduced in Oliver Twist and a good definition given of its meaning. The doctor asks: "And what the devil's a put-up thing?" and the reply of Blathers is, "We call it a put-up robbery, ladies, when the servants is in it." In the Webster of 1877 the phrase "put-up" does not occur, nor is it in the Century, but the lexicographers are certain not to omit it from record, now that its use has been attested in a purist debate. Its use has long been acknowledged in the United States.

* * *

I must here relate a singular coincidence connected with one of our early girls, received from the Strand Union, who bore the name of Victoria Queen, being a foundling, picked up on the Queen's birthday. She came to us grown up, and had passed the age at which we hoped to effect any good. Strange to say, she proved to have an affectionate and energetic nature, and soon became greatly attached to the first friends she had ever known. When she left us we got a situation for her in a lady's family at Twickenham, where she remained for some time, and while there she became engaged to a respectable young carpenter, with the appropriate name of Albert Edward, which seemed to complete the romance of her life. She is now a grandmother, and one of the few we still hear of as gratefully remembering her friends and training at the Home. * * * A curious mistake was made by one girl, which caused us many a hearty laugh. There was a beadle, gay in livery, and stick in hand, who used to perambulate the quiet and orderly region of Queen square, but why that respectable locality should have required such a guardian more than the surrounding streets I do not know. One day the girl was sent to ask him a question, probably about the water of the pump, which was carefully guarded by a locked gate, though it has long since been forbidden as unfit for use. She shortly returned, saying she could not find "the cricket anywhere!" and it was some time before we discovered the confusion she was in between the two specimens of entomology which she thought were identical, viz., a beetle and a cricket!—Miss Twining's "Recollections of Life and Work."

### The Ice Age at Work.

Prof. G. H. Wright found an enormous accumulation of boulders on a sandstone plateau in Monroe county, Pennsylvania. Many of these boulders were granite, and must have come either from the Adirondack mountains, 200 miles to the north, or from the Canadian highlands, still further away. This accumulation of boulders was 70 or 80 feet high, and it extended many miles, descending into a deep valley 1000 feet below the plateau in a nearly continuous line, forming part of the southern moraine of the great American ice sheet.

On the Kentucky hills, about 12 miles south of Cincinnati, conglomerate boulders, containing pebbles of red jasper, can be traced to a limited outcrop of the same rock in Canada to the north of Lake Huron, more than 600 miles distant, and similar boulders have been found at intervals over the whole intervening country. In both these cases the blocks must have passed over intervening valleys and hills, the latter as high or nearly as high as the source whence the rocks were derived.—Prof. A. R. Wallace in the Fortnightly Review.

### Condition of Scottish Farm Laborers.

A blue book was issued on the 29th ult. containing reports by Mr. R. Hunter Pringle and Mr. Edward Wilkinson, assistant labor commissioners, upon certain selected districts in counties of Scotland. Minutes of evidence are also given. Mr. Hunter Pringle makes the following recommendations in the interests of the public:

1. That the law of master and servant should be so altered and amended that wilful breach of engagement and contract will be made a punishable offence.

2. That immediate steps be taken to improve or abolish in certain instances farm bothies.

3. That the attention of employers should be called to the inequality of wages paid to female laborers on certain occasions, and that the system of bonuses should be promoted not only as fair to females at certain seasons, but also as calculated to check certain frivolous and vexatious flittings among married men.

4. That some mode of advancing money at a low rate of interest for the erection, enlargement and improvement of laborers' cottages should be established.

5. That the settlement of disputes of all descriptions, apart from the value of labor and the rate of wages, should be vested in a board of conciliation and equity.

Mr. Wilkinson concludes his report thus: On the whole, I should say that the farm servant is at present better off in Scotland than in England. Whether paid all in cash or partly in kind by way of allowances, his wages are, as a rule, somewhat higher, and being sure of them whether well or ill, he is relieved from any great anxiety as to the future as well as from the necessity for making provision for the future by subscribing to clubs to the diminution of his income.

### A Stand Against Sunday Work.

It was in accordance with the religious character of the heads of the firm that "no Sunday work" was a rule of the house. To this rule there is on record only a single exception. This occurred in September, 1855, shortly after the battle of Alma; the dispatches containing the nominal list of killed and wounded arrived late on Saturday night, and after consultation with his father young Smith called upon their staff to sacrifice their Sunday rest in order that special supplements might be issued and distributed in London and the provinces. In contrast to this incident, and to shew that this was done, not to enhance the reputation of the firm, but to put a speedy end to the doubts, fears, and, alas! to the hopes of many distracted families, it is only necessary to mention another incident which happened some years later. Messrs. Smith received a command to supply one of the royal family with newspapers. Among other journals on the list accompanying the command was the Observer, then, as now, published on Sunday morning. The command was complied with, but it was explained that as Sunday work was against the rules of the firm, the Observer could not be supplied. This was followed by a visit from an indignant official, who seemed at a loss to understand how a regulation of a firm of newsagents could stand in the way of a royal command; but even a threat of the withdrawal of the whole order did not avail to cause a departure from the rules of the house.—Right Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P.

Not every woman who arrives at middle age, retains the color and the beauty of her hair, but every woman may do so by the occasional application of Ayer's Hair Vigor. It prevents baldness, removes dandruff, and cures all scalp diseases.

### Petrifaction.

A scientist declares that there never was and never can be such a thing as a petrified animal body. Petrifaction is not a transformation of the original animal into stone. It is merely the displacement by mineral substances of certain organic tissues as they decay. But it is only the bones which are thus affected, never the flesh. "Most of the bodies," he says, "reported as found petrified are examples of a phenomenon long familiar. They have been transformed, not into stone, but into a substance called 'adipocere,' or 'gravewax.' This is a true soap into which the corpse of a human being will ordinarily be transmorphosed if buried in a graveyard or other place where water has access to it. This 'adipocere' is one of the most enduring of substances. It is not subject to decay, and the body which has assumed this constitution may preserve its form for many years, and even for centuries; nay, for ages, since evidence on the point has been obtained from the orthoceras, a mollusk that became extinct millions of years ago, of large size, and built after the pattern of the chambered nautilus, but with a straight shell."—Free Press.

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Dressmaker
Just arrived from San Francisco, with handsome line of Street and Evening Dresses. Orders taken at short notice. Prices reasonable. Clarence Hotel, Room 30 dec26-tf

NOTICE.
I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Mrs. D. W. Adams, after this date.
Dec. 23, 1893. D. H. ADAMS.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
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Private entrance on Pandora street.
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## NORTHFIELD MINERS.

**An Earnest Discussion of the Wages Reduction Grievance.**

Nanaimo, Dec. 29.—The question of the reduction of the Northfield miners' wages was brought before a mass meeting yesterday in the opera house. Mr. McCulsh presided.

A. Wilson, district, secretary, explained why the meeting was called, and read the corespondence between the delegate board and Mr. Robins. He also said the Northfield miners had submitted the case to the delegate board for settlement. Accordingly the committee appointed by them had several interviews with Mr. Robins, who told them it was not paying the company to operate the mine, so it was either a question of accepting the company's proposition or closing the mine.

J. Horribin—Before the present reduction took place the Northfield scale was $1.40 per ton for two feet coal and the moving of dirt two cents an inch, brushing $2.50 a yard (two feet of brushing). Now the company ask a further reduction of 15 per cent. It does not pay men to work under these prices, as the men who are making so little will make still less. A great many in this meeting will think they have no interest in this matter, and that the Northfield men should stand it alone, but this reduction affects the day men of the district. That is where you come to be interested.

T. Dawson urged those present not to take any notice of the gossip they may have heard on the street; it might mislead them. He had heard some say let the Northfield men settle their own question alone. He drew their attention to the fact that they were amalgamated in one broad brotherhood, and the concern of one should be the concern of all. If the Northfield men worked under the 20 per cent. reduction proposed by the company eventually the Nanaimo miners would be expected to accept the same.

Mr. Flynn spoke of the endeavor of the men to get Mr. Robins to make some concession, but failed to do so. The speaker said it had been claimed that because the Northfield men had accepted previous reductions they were the cause of the present reduction affecting the Nanaimo men. He quoted figures extensively to show that under the proposed reduction it would be impossible for men to make wages. If Mr. Robins closed Northfield he ought to give employment to the men in the same way as he has to Protection men, and this meeting should determine that they have work before any new men are taken on. But Mr. Robins knows the proposed reduction cannot be accepted, and the speaker claimed it was a mere pretence so that he could close the mine.

Another speaker said Mr. Robins had informed him Northfield would not be abandoned if that scale was rejected, but he intimated that he would run it with cheaper labor. If Northfield had to go out they would have to go out too, that is, if they decided to settle this question.

J. Horribin said it was a question that needed a great deal of study. It was cheap labor they had to fight against; they could not be continually brought down or they would have to fight against it. He claimed on principle the Nanaimo men could not vote for the acceptance of this reduction, neither could they afford to support them if they came out. The government should be urged to stop the Chinese from working in the mine—that was the element that was causing the present trouble. (Applause.)

D. McNellan (East Wellington) in speaking of the company's proposition, said he had heard that if the meeting decided the Northfield men should accept the reduction they could not support them, and it was plain there can be no strike. They want to say to Mr. Robins, "If you close Northfield we will close Nanaimo." He claimed Mr. Robins ought to show to the committee whether Northfield was paying or not, but if the reduction had to take place it was the duty of the Nanaimo men to bear part of the burden. (Applause.)

Tully Boyce—The Northfield men will perhaps think it strange that the Nanaimo men have not taken more part in this discussion. Now I don't think they any more than I can conscientiously undertake to settle this question. I could not vote on it, and I don't think there is any man here who could. Are we prepared to support them if we cast our voices in bringing them out on strike? We can ask ourselves another serious question—are we prepared to decide that they shall work under the proposed reduction? We could assume part of the responsibility of accepting part of the reduction. He then went on to show that owing to the want of a better organization it was not possible to deal with a district question as it should be understood until it had been accomplished. He said the wages for day men at the Wellington collieries were from $1.75 to $2.50 a day, and asked if the V. C. Co. could he expected to pay larger wages than the other companies were doing. It would take at least $3,000 a month to support the Northfield men.

J. McLean spoke in favor of appointing another committee to wait on Mr. Robins and ask him if he will reconsider those terms.

J. Keith asked the committee if they thought it would be of any use to go back on such an errand.

The president stated that Mr. Robins said the proposition was final.

A. Wilson said it would be useless unless some other proposition was laid before him. It would be impossible to send a stronger committee than was appointed on the delegate board.

J. Hampson suggested that the committee go back to Mr. Robins and inform him that Nanaimo will stand or fall with Northfield. (Applause.)

J. Collishaw did not think it would be wise for the Nanaimo men to accept any further reduction, but they should hold on to what they have got. He moved the committee go back to Mr. Robins and see if they cannot arrive at a better understanding.

R. Duggan, in seconding the motion, expressed the opinion that it would be far better to close the mine. Further, he thought Mr. Robins should be asked not to open it except upon the present wages. (Applause.)

W. Edmunds was in favor of stopping work for a week to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion.

J. Collishaw explained that he was in favor of putting more men in the Nanaimo mines, and if they worked only a day they could all have a share.

Dan McGuigan thought it was hard for the Nanaimo men to undergo any futher reduction, but it would be better for them to do so than to call the Northfield men out. The men in the high coal at Northfield have offered to work under the reduction, providing the company will let the other men alone.

J. Horribin denied that there was any high coal in Northfield. In answer to a question it was stated that the men in the highest coal in Northfield during the last month only averaged $1.20 a day. There is no big money made at Northfield, as the average wages under the present rate was $3.07 a day. Mr. Horribin explained that this wage was made by the men exerting themselves to their utmost, and it only lasted a few days.

D. McNellon asked the men of Nanaimo to join hands with the Northfield men, otherwise the company could do nothing at the present time.

T. Dawson—I said when you accepted the 20 per cent. reduction that you would never get it back, and so far it is right. Now shall we go to Mr. Robins and say we will give you another 2 or 3 per cent? If the Nanaimo men have to help them I will give it out of my own pocket. I have only earned $30 a month for the last three months. There are some men who are working all the time and others cannot get work. We should be determined to stand by them. He was of opinion that they would eventually have to face a strike, and why not do it now?

T. Keith said he understood the Northfield men were asked to accept a further reduction of 10 3-4 per cent. Now the only solution was the one suggested, that the Nanaimo men bear a share of the burden. It would be unwise to call the Northfield men out or that the Nanaimo men should go out until better conditions were given the Northfield men. The whole trouble they were laboring under was that the other collieries were working with cheaper labor and that the coal was screened, so that the men were really paid for half the coal they were digging. He thought they should strike at the root of the matter, namely, the employment of Chinese. The question should be looked at calmly and dispassionately. There were 250 men at Northfield, and if they gave each man $20 a month for support it would mean the raising of $5,000 a month among the miners of Nanaimo. Could they do so? "No," said Mr. Keith, we cannot afford to see Northfield men idle. Can we advise Northfield men to say, "We cannot accept these terms?" If true brotherly love means anything it means that you should share the burdens of your fellows. He urged that steps be taken to organize the miners of Wellington and Union. In conclusion, he spoke of the ballot box system, and that he considered was the only solution, to strike at the root of the evil.

Mr. Smith moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Keith, that the same committee be re-appointed and gather up the suggestions that have been made at this meeting and submit them to Mr. Robins. The motion was withdrawn and R. Smith's motion carried.

J. Lago stated that Mr. Robins has always refused to arbitrate, although it has been suggested to him by the Northfield men.

T. Keith—Mr. Robins has offered to submit his books to a confidential committee. I can well understand why he refuses to arbitrate the question, because he does not want the world to know how Northfield is working.

J. Lago—Mr. Robins is quite capable of conducting the affairs of the New V. C. Co. He could conduct the business of the British empire, but he only smiles when he sees a workingman advocate arbitration in the business he is so well able to manage. If Northfield is losing or gaining the world will know it.

The meeting adjourned until 10 o'clock on Saturday morning.

### Marine

The dredger Mud Lark was launched from Turpel's ways yesterday. She was on for 18 days and was completely overhauled.

The Sadie Turpel, Capt. Leblanc, will depart on her sealing cruise in Japan waters on Jan. 4th.

The sealer Sapphire was pulled out at Turpel's ways this morning for a general overhauling.

The Dora Steward, Capt. Cole, has departed on her cruise with a white crew of 26 men.

The schooner Sancy Lass will go on her maiden cruise this year. She has been chartered by Capts. Crowell and Turpel and the former will command her. She will cruise on the coast.

The steamship Tacoma of the N. P. line sailed from Yokohama on Saturday, Dec. 23rd and is due here on Sunday, Jan. 7th. She has a full cargo of freight, including 1,000 tons of general cargo for the east, several carloads of silk, 625 tons of freight for Victoria, 450 tons for the Sound and Portland, and 100 tons for San Francisco. She has 125 passengers all told.

The Umatilla will arrive from San Francisco at 5:30 this evening.

No sealers departed to-day. A sealer is particularly true to the traditions of the sea.

Wm. Munsie will begin next week to fit out his fleet for the season of 1894.

**—Buy Christmas and New Year Wines from the California Wine Co., Ltd., 55 and 57 Broad street.**

## SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

**Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World.**

### FOOTBALL.

ASSOCIATION MATCHES.

The Navy and Wanderers will play at the Hill to-morrow afternoon and on Monday the Wanderers and Victorias will play at Caledonian grounds. There will be an admission fee for the match on Monday for the benefit of Kenward, who broke his leg while playing last Saturday.

### THE WHEEL.

THE LONG RACE.

New York, Dec. 29.—At nine o'clock last evening the score stood: Martin, 1154.5; Waller, 1170.1; Hosmer, 930.5; VanEmberg, 978.5; Forster, 874.5; Ashinger, 847.4; Schoch, 1197.4; Albert, 1116.2; Meixell, 988; Golden, 925; Barton, 727.4.

At one o'clock this (Friday) morning the score stood; Schoch, 1239.2; Waller, 1216.4; Martin, 1193.2; Albert, 1127; Meixell, 1029.1; VanEmberg, 1025.9; Hosmer, 946; Golden, 948.7; Forster, 907.6; Ashinger, 812.; Barton, 753.7.

There were only 11 contestants on the track this morning. Van Emberg was fifth man in the race, having crept steadily up from last place on the second day of the contest. Some excitement was caused shortly before 10 a. m. by Martin running into Schoch, who was making the pace at a lively rate. Waller attempted to pass him. Schoch slowed up and Martin, who was riding a few yards behind, ran into him. Neither was hurt. The score at noon stood: Schoch 1,354, Waller 1,323, Martin 1,289, Albert 1,220, Meixell 1,118, Van Emberg 1,130, Golden 1,034, Hosmer 969, Forster 976, Ashinger 815, Barton 810.

### THE RING.

Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 29.—The managers of the Duval club have been thrown into a state of panic by the announcement that the governor will not abide by the decision of the circuit court in the friendly suit to test the legality of the Mitchell-Corbett fight. He declares he will abide only by the decision of the supreme court in the matter. He added yesterday that he is determined to prevent the fight.

## YUKON TO THE FORE.

**A New Entry Proposed to That Promising Country.**

Collector of Customs Milne has forwarded to Ottawa a report on the Yukon river country, or rather upon that portion of it that lies within the boundaries of the province of British Columbia. His report will deal with the possibilities of that almost unknown country. The information has been obtained from some of the oldest and best known miners, men whose word can be trusted. At present the gold-bearing belt of the Yukon is almost exclusively approached by entering the mouth of that lengthy stream and steering to its source and tributaries, over 2000 miles. The miners who have given information on the subject claim that the upper Yukon and its tributary streams, above Forty Mile creek, near the border line of Alaska and British Columbia, can be more easily approached, and in far less time, by passes either by way of Juhean and the Taku river, thence cutting across country to the Tetsin Lake; or by the Lynn Canal, and a passage through a narrow chain of Coast range mountains. Either of these ways would be within 30 or 40 miles of the coast. It is known that all the tributary streams of the Yukon in British Columbia territory are gold-bearing, and the probabilities in the gold output have induced the Ottawa government to ask for a report on the subject. If the report is thought satisfactory at Ottawa, customs stations may be established on the Yukon. It is also understood the provincial government will take joint action with the Dominion government and build trails on one of the proposed routes.

### Foreign News.

London, Dec. 29.—A dispatch from Cape Town says native runners from Fort Salisbury have brought confirmation of the reports of the annihilation of Captain Wilson's forces. They say the captain was surrounded by Matabele on December 8th, and that not a man of the invaders escaped.

Rochester, N.Y., Dec. 29.—About a month ago Charles W. Weis was bitten by a large spider and confined to his house for three weeks. He holds a policy with the Guarantee and Accident Lloyds of New York City, and put in his claim for $25 a week for the three weeks. The company replied that the claim could not be paid, as it came under the provisions of the policy which exempted the company from liability for any accident caused by coming in contact with any poisonous substance. Weis is determined to test the question.

Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 29.—William Mack paid a peculiar penalty for burglary at Geesebend, Ala. On Wednesday night about midnight he broke into John Pettway's general merchandise store and proceeded to ransack the place. He took a cigar from the show case and lighted it while he did the work of invoicing the stock and taking what he wanted. As he walked about through the rear store some ashes from the cigar fell into an open keg of powder. The explosion which resulted blew the building into pieces and threw the burglar 100 feet away. He died on Thursday morning.

Shelbyville, Ind., Dec. 29.—Mrs. Helen Mellish, an Indianapolis widow, agreed to marry R. L. Davis of Clinton, Ind. Then she repented and plighted her troth to Theodore Woodrow. Davis threatened trouble, and she fled to Hamilton, Ohio. Davis wrote her there that unless she returned and married him by Christmas he would kill her. She retired to another hiding-place. Woodrow armed himself and started after the jilted lover. Davis is said to be on his way to Hamilton with the intention of killing the woman and himself.

### American News.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 29.—Receiver Payne of the Northern Pacific arrived this morning accompanied by Spooner and the announcement of a formal declaration of war against Receiver Oakes was made by Bratton Ives. General Manager Kendrick denies that the presence of Payne has anything to do with the grievance committee. Both Oakes and Payne refused to be interviewed. Oakes said when he was ready to talk he would give out something that could not be misunderstood.

New York, Dec. 29.—There was a general run and active stocks opened 1-8 to 5-8 lower. General Electric and Louisville & Nashville were, however, stronger, the former rising 1 to 33 1-2 and the latter 5-8 to 40 5-8. Both stocks received better support than yesterday.

Brooklyn, Dec. 29.—King's county grand jury has returned two new indictments against Cashier Vail who wrecked the Commercial bank. The indictments charge that Vail falsified the accounts. Extra bail in the amount of $10,000 was furnished.

## PERSONAL.

Geo. Bigelow, of Nelson, is at the Driard.

Gustav Leiser returned last evening from the Interior.

W. G. Taylor returned from the Sound this morning.

H. E. Croasdaile leaves in the morning for Nelson via the N.P.R.R.

W. H. Hurlburt was a passenger up on the City of Kingston this morning.

J. A. Mara, M.P., and F. S. Barnard, M. P., returned from the Mainland last evening.

J. B. Hobson, manager of the Horsefly Creek mines, registered at the Driard last evening.

Capt. J. M. Lachlan leaves for New York in the morning. His son, Bruce Lachlan, will accompany him as far as Tacoma. He goes east over the Northern Pacific.

### PASSENGERS.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—W J Taylor, R E Harttert, A Burts, N D Hartsfield, P Olson, E Harmon, L Lundgreen, W H Hurlburt, J Macauley, F Payne, G A Higgins, D Urin, G W Hill, M Sullivan, Capt H Lloyd, Mrs Reed, Mrs Stimelind, C B Eischlep, R C Morrisey, E Andernach, Mrs Plass, Mrs Kippe, G O Sidey, Miss Doren, A Mackay, Mrs Smith.

Per Steamer Premier from Vancouver—F S Barnard, J A Mara, Geo Anderson, H Bornstein, D W Gillies, Jno Drum, John Boyd, C J Lowen, T R Muid, J E Armstrong, W Derzberg, B Thynne, P Orford, H B V Turner, B B Moore, R W Clark, B C Carpenter, W Kinley, Geo Law, J B Hobson, J J Southcott, E M Brown, W S Terry, A O Johnston, G Leiser, C W Murphy, Mrs B B Moore.

### CONSIGNEES.

Per Steamer Premier from Vancouver—Order T B & Co, Spratt & Gray, J W Melor, Fell & Co, S H E Co, Lenz & Leiser, G A Campbell, Weiler Bros, W Calvert, J Piercy & Co, Langley & Co, J Horner & Co, Pither & Leiser, Hudson Bay Co, Ames Holden Co, J Braden & Son, J W Creighton, B C Cattle Co, A Barker, Geo Powell, Watson & Geiger, E Wall & Co, J Parker, J Coby, Dom Exp Co.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—J Piercy & Co, G S McConnell, Lenz & Leiser, J Piercy & Co, Turner B & Co, H V, Mrs J A Hall, W & J W, E G Prior & Co, Vict Pb Brg Co, Lenz & Leiser, M McCrae, C Hayward, K Forbes, J Piercy & Co, McF & McL, R Dunsmuir & Sons, Van Horten & R, Mrs M Boule, Valo & Brooks, Spratt & Gray, S Leiser, B Scoulanker, B Chrisodolo, S-M Hartman, Dom Exp Co.

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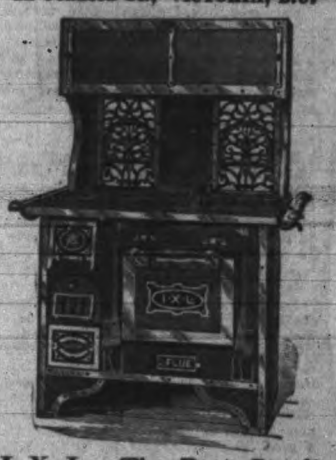

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